

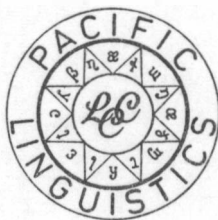
PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

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SALT-YUI GRAMMAR

by

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0. INTRODUCTION

This is a statement of the Grammar of the Salt-Yui language. It covers all the levels in the grammatical hierarchy, that is from words to discourse. An eclectic approach has been used by the author in the analysis, however the reader will note the strong influence of tagmemic theory upon the analysis. The emphasis of the paper, especially of the first four chapters, is hopefully a pedagogical one which is combined with an analysis of all that occurs in the language.

The Yui people number nearly six thousand (1971 census) and live on three mountain ridges beside the Wahgi river in the Salt census division, Gumine sub-district of the Chimbu district. The language is bounded by the Marigl language on the west, Sina Sina on the north, Chuave on the east, and a dialect of Chuave, Nomane, on the south. It is closely related to Marigl (70% cognate with the Keri dialect) and Sina Sina (60% cognate with the Guna dialect) and only distantly related to Chuave and Nomane (40% cognate). Language surveys throughout the area have been completed by D. Trefry and E. Deibler of S.I.L. (1963), S. Wurm of A.N.U. (1962), and G. Bunn and B. Irwin of S.I.L. (1964). All of these surveys agree with this cognate analysis of the language situation.

Analysis in this paper is of materials (including 1,000 pages of transcribed text material) gathered between January 1963 and June 1971. The materials were gathered from speakers of Diani, Dirima, Oirima, Gomri, and Abai villages representing some 3,500 speakers of the language. The analysis was done under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. I wish to acknowledge the helpful criticism of an earlier draft of this paper by my colleagues (the late) Dr Darlene Bee, Dr Alan Healey, and Dr Charles Peck. The author takes full responsibility for the analysis. The research and writing of an earlier form of Chapters 5, 6, and 7 was carried out under the auspices of the Office of Education (of the United States Government), Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Contract No.OEC-9-097756-4409(014). This contract was undertaken and directed in New Guinea during 1970 by Dr Robert E. Longacre. Invaluable editorial help was given by Miss Anne Cochran and Dr Phyllis Healey.

0.1 FORMULAIC SYMBOLS

{ }	enclose variants (0.5)
;	or
/ /	phonemic representation
→	changes to
-	ending in (0.5 only)
-	affix
+	followed obligatorily by
±	followed optionally by
Ø	unmarked
~	allomorphic variation

Subscript_n the last of a series of similar tagmemes

Subscript₁ the first of a series of similar tagmemes

Subscript₂ the second of a series of similar tagmemes

0.2 DEEP GRAMMAR FORMULAIC SYMBOLS (These apply to Chapter 5 only.)

P, Q etc.	represent predications
\bar{P}	negated predication
\wedge	conjoining
P"	antonym
\P	punctiliar
\underline{P}	continuous
\P	excluded middle
\supset	implication
$\exists P$	existential predicate
a, b etc.	subject, location, quantifiers etc.
Superscripts	
n	repeated any number of times
Subscripts	
a	awareness
b	in view of fact...
l	similarity
β	hypotheticality
w	reported speech
d	belief
i	intention
q	indirect quote
o	obligation

Further Symbols

- [] square brackets enclose the embedded section of the example relating to the sentence type under consideration.
- / slanting lines indicate the divisions between bases where this is not readily perceived.

0.3 ABBREVIATIONS

Ac	concessive aspect	Mh	hortative mode
Aff	affix	Ml	imperative mode
Al	imperfect aspect	Mid	indicative mode
Al	limitational aspect	Mint	interrogative mode
AltS	Alternative Sentence	Mj	jussive mode
Ante	antecedent	N	negative
AntiS	Antithetical Sentence	NarS	Narrative Sentence
Ap	perfect aspect	NegS	Negative Sentence
c	consonant	NSpQS	Non-Speech Quotation Sentence
CCompS	Contrast Comparative Sentence	O	object
CircS	Circumstantial Sentence	P	predicate
cn	nasal consonant	ParS	Parallel Sentence
Co	Complement	PAS	Purpose-Action Sentence
CollP	Collateral Paragraph	PE	predicate extension
Con	Connotative Sentence	Pos	Position
ContS	Continuative Sentence	PropP	Proposition Paragraph
CorrS	Correlated Sentence	Q	question
Dc	conditional dependency	S	subject
Dd	dubitative dependency	S1	indefinite first person subject
DevP	Development Paragraph	S1e	exclusive first person subject
Dl	indefinite dependency	S2	second person subject
DialP	Dialogue Paragraph	S3	third person subject
DisjS	Disjunctive Sentence	SCompS	Simple Comparative Sentence
Dt	temporal dependency	SCondS	Simple Conditional Sentence
E	enclitic	Sd	dual subject
EmpS	Emphatic Sentence	SeqS	Sequence Sentence
Epi	Episode	SpQS	Speech Quotation Sentence
ExhP	Exhortation Paragraph	SS	Simple Sentence
Grp	Graphic Paragraph	T	time
I	instrument	Tir	irrealis tense
IO	indirect object	Tr	realis tense
JuxS	Juxtaposed Sentence	v	vowel
L	location	y	nasalized vowel
Mas	assertive mode	V	verb
Mde	declarative mode	VS	verb stem

0.4 SOUND SYSTEM

0.4.1 Vowels

There are five vowels in Yui: a, e, i, o, u.

Both e and i have pronounced centralization of allophones in unstressed syllables contiguous to nasals and when the vowel is nasalized. The allophones ɪ, ɛ, ə, overlap hence there is not a clear-cut distinction between these two vowels.

0.4.2 Consonants

There are fifteen consonants in Yui: b, d, g, h, k, l, m, n, ng, p, r, s, t, w, y.

h and k have limited distribution, h occurring preceding a, e, o, u, and k occurring preceding e, i, and u.

l is an alveolar lateral occurring medially before consonants, a voiceless alveolar lateral fricative occurring at the end of words, an alveolar retroflexed lateral occurring at the end of words following back vowels in free variation with lateral fricative and an alveolar flapped lateral occurring between vowels.

r is an alveolar trilled vibrant occurring medially (and finally following consonants), an alveolar flapped vibrant occurring inter-vocally in free variation with the trilled vibrant occurring finally following vowels.

Both l and r fluctuate in some speakers and I have noted that some speakers tend to prefer one to the other. However the majority use the two consonants as described above. (For a full analysis of the Sound System see my typescript paper "Salt-Yui Phonology", 1967.)

ng is the pivot for many of the morphophonemic changes described under the section on morphophonemics (0.5). It often occurs with a transitional g following, particularly preceding w in some speakers only. The sound may be fused with a preceding vowel (which becomes nasalized) so it symbolizes nasalization. When it occurs finally in words it always symbolizes nasalization of the previous vowel, i.e. pronounce kwiang as [kwi̯a̯].

0.4.3 Tone

Two contrastive tones occur in Yui designated high ' , low `.

àrì <i>people</i>	èr <i>tree</i>
árf <i>sun</i>	ér <i>arrow</i>

Intonation overrides the tone patterns of individual words in sentences and so causes perturbation of the tonemes. Tone has been omitted in the writing of this grammar as it is deemed to be insignificant to the analysis. It is also omitted in other published reading material.

0.5 MORPHOPHONEMICS

There are five general rules which deal with miscellaneous phonemic changes resulting from combinations of specific phonemes, either wherever the combination occurs, or in specific morphemic environment.

Rule 1

(a) Verb-stem final /l/ and /r/ are reduced when followed by a contiguous consonant.

Formula: $VS - \{r;l\} + \emptyset + c \rightarrow VS + c$

ol \emptyset -min-u-a \rightarrow ominua *I was effecting.*

ol Stem: *to effect*
 - \emptyset Tense: *realis*
 -min Subject: *first indefinite*
 -u Aspect: *imperfect*
 -a Mode: *indicative*

(b) A suffix initial nasal consonant may be reduced and the subsequent vowel be nasalized when the suffix is contiguous to a verb stem.

Formula: $VS + cn \rightarrow \{VS + cn ; VS - \underset{v}{\eta}\}$

a- \emptyset -m-u-a \rightarrow amua or $\underset{v}{a}ua$ *They were holding*

a Stem: *to hold*
 - \emptyset Tense: *realis*
 -m Subject: *third*
 -u Aspect: *imperfect*
 -a Mode: *indicative*

Rule 2

The subject suffix /m/ is changed to /ng/ when followed by a contiguous /g/ and the /g/ is itself changed to a /w/.

Formula: $S - m + -g \rightarrow \{ng ; ng + w\}$

a \emptyset -m-g-a (see also rule 1(b)) \rightarrow angwo *They have held*

a Stem: *to hold*
 \emptyset Tense: *realis*
 -m Subject: *third*
 -g Aspect: *perfect*
 -a Mode: *indicative (see rule 3(a))*

Rule 3

- (a) /a/ following the combination /ngw/ changes to /o/.

Formula: $ngw + a \rightarrow ngw + o$
 $si \emptyset -m-g-a$ (see rule 1(b)) \rightarrow sungwo *he has struck*
 $si \rightarrow su$ Stem: (see rule 4)
 \emptyset Tense: realis
 -m Subject: third (see rule 2)
 -g Aspect: perfect (see rule 2)
 -a \rightarrow -o Mode: indicative

- (b) /e/ following /ng/ changes to /u/.

Formula: $ng + e \rightarrow ng + u$
 $u-\emptyset-m-g-ere$ (see rule 1(b)) \rightarrow ungure *They have come...*
 u Stem: *to come*
 \emptyset Tense: realis
 -m Subject: third (see rule 2)
 -g Aspect: perfect (see rule 2)
 -ere \rightarrow -ure Dependency: indefinite

Rule 4

- (a) Verb stem or affix final /i/ changes to /u/ when followed by a contiguous /ng/.

Formula: $\{VS ; \text{Aff } -i\} + ng \rightarrow \{VS ; \text{Aff } -u\} + ng$
 $di-\emptyset-m-g-a \rightarrow$ dungwo *they have said*
 $di \rightarrow du$ Stem: *to say*
 \emptyset Tense: realis
 -m Subject: third (see rule 2)
 -g Aspect: perfect (see rule 2)
 -a Mode: indicative (see rule 3(a))

- (b) Verb stem final /e/ when followed by /m/ or /ng/ changes to /o/.

Formula: $VS -e + \{m ; ng\} \rightarrow VS -o + \{m ; ng\}$
 $ne \emptyset -m-u-a$ (see also 1(b)) \rightarrow nomua *they were eating*
 $ne \rightarrow no$ Stem: *to eat*
 \emptyset Tense: realis
 -m Subject: third
 -u Aspect: imperfect
 -a Mode: indicative

Rule 5

(a) /u/ preceded by and followed by contiguous vowels changes to /w/.

Formula: $v + u + v \rightarrow v + w + v$

te Ø-i-u-a → teiwa *I was giving*

te Stem: to give
 Ø Tense: realis
 -i Subject: first exclusive
 -u → -w Aspect: imperfect
 -a Mode: indicative

(b) /i/ preceded by and followed by contiguous vowels changes to /y/.

Formula: $v + i + v \rightarrow v + y + v$

te Ø-i-i-a → teiya *I only gave*

te Stem: to give
 Ø Tense: realis
 -i Subject: first exclusive
 -i → -y Aspect: limitational
 -a Mode: indicative

CHAPTER 1

1. VERBS

1.0 Words in Yui are divided into two basic groups defined as verbs and non-verbs. Verbs primarily function in sentences, and as the minimal fillers of the predicate are one of the only obligatory items in a clause. Verbs primarily function in sentences. This fact cannot be said too forcefully. It is a simple error to attempt to analyse the verb morphology using verbs in isolation or using predicates of clauses in isolation. No satisfactory answer can be arrived at beginning with anything less than a full sentence. The aspect, modes, the single marked tense etc. are only relevant in a clause to show relationship with other clauses in a sentence. To illustrate this we should look at the tense marker. It need only occur in the independent clause of a sentence to show that the whole sentence is conceived of as occurring in future time or as being fictitious. On the other hand, if different subjects occur this may imply that the verb with the tense marker refers to an action occurring later in time to the other actions in the sentence, even though the whole sequence of events occurred in past time, present time or future time. In other words, its function is not within the confines of the clause but related to the sentence as a whole.

Verb stems may occur free or with affixation. To convey a complex situation involving many connected actions conceived of as occurring as one event, a string of free forms occurs. When occurring with affixation, verbs divide into two main morphological constructions of dependent and independent verbs. Dependent and independent verbs may occur medially or finally in a sentence (note Juxtaposed, Irreal Condition, Circumstantial etc. Sentences). Dependent verbs occur in dependent clauses and take an obligatory dependency marker. Independent verbs occur in independent clauses and take an obligatory modal marker.

1.1 VERB STEMS

Verb stems are most readily recognised when the negative affix is added as this is always immediately attached to the stem. There are three classes of verb stems in Salt-Yui.

Class one verb stems are defined as having allomorphs and taking a negative prefix as opposed to a negative suffix. The only verbs in this class are the verbs *to go* and *to come*.

wi ~ w- ~ u *to come*

wi occurs with first person exclusive realis.

w- occurs with indefinite number second person realis imperative and jussive.

u occurs elsewhere.

pi ~ p- ~ Ø ~ o *to go*

pi occurs in isolation and with first person exclusive realis.

p- occurs with indefinite number second person realis imperative and jussive.

Ø occurs with irrealis tense.

o occurs elsewhere.

wiiwa

wi	Ø	-i	-w	-a		<i>I was coming</i>
VS	Tr	Sle	A1	Mid		

humua

h-	u	Ø	-m	-u	-a		<i>He was not coming</i>
N	S	Tr	S3	A1	Mid		

namua

Ø	na	-m	-u	-a		<i>He will be going</i>
VS	Tir	S3	A1	Mid		

Class two verb stems are defined as stems ending in l or r taking suffix -a for irrealis in the first person exclusive subject.

ol *to effect*

olalua

ol	-a	-l	-u	-a		<i>I shall be effecting</i>
VS	Tir	Sle	A1	Mid		

pir *to sense*

piralua

pir	-a	-l	-u	-a		<i>I shall be feeling</i>
VS	Tir	Sle	A1	Mid		

Class three verb stems are defined as stems ending in a vowel having no stem allomorphs and taking irrealis suffix -ra in first person exclusive subject.

di to say
 diralua
 di -ra -l -u -a
 VS Tir Sle Ai Mid I shall be saying

1.2 VERB AFFIXATION

There are five orders of affixes on the verbs. The fifth order of affixes follows the basic verb dichotomy of dependent versus independent verbs.

The following tables serve to show, according to the basic dependent versus independent dichotomy, the position of the various orders of affixes numbered from the stem outward, together with the affix morphemes, their allomorphs and any variations caused by the morphophonemic system.

Table 1
 Dependent Verbs Showing Order of Affixation

Stem	1	2	3	4	5
	Negative	Tense	Subject	Aspect	Dependency
	-ki, -ku, h-	irrealis: -ra, -na, -a realis is unmarked	See separate Table 3 (1.6)	Perfect: -g, -w Limitational: -i Concessive: -b	Indefinite: -ere, -ure Conditional: -a Dubitative: -mala Temporal: -oro

Table 2
Independent Verbs Showing Order of Affixation

Stem	1	2	3	4	5
	Negative	Tense	Subject	Aspect	Mode
	-ki, -ku, h-	irrealis: -ra, -na, -a realis is unmarked	See separate Table 3 (1.6)	Imperfect: -u, -w Perfect: -g, -w Limitational: -i	Hortative: -ga Imperative: -a, -ia, -ma Jussive: -o, -io, -mo Interrogative: -o, -e Indicative: -a, -o Declarative: -i Assertive: -e

1.3 CATEGORY PARADIGMS

To enable the reader to see more clearly the affixation on Salt-Yui verbs a number of paradigms are included. The paradigms indicate tense, subject, aspect, dependency and mode. The morpheme in focus in each case is underlined.

1.3.1 Tense Paradigm

Irrealis:	di <u>ra</u> lga	<i>I shall have said.</i>
	di <u>na</u> mga	<i>I/we shall have said.</i>
Realis (zero):	di <u>i</u> ga	<i>I have said.</i>

1.3.2 Subject Paradigm

1st Exclusive:	di <u>ra</u> lga	<i>I shall have said</i>
	di <u>i</u> wa	<i>I said</i>
1st Indefinite: (Singular or plural)	di <u>mi</u> nua	<i>I/we were saying</i>
	di <u>m</u> ga	<i>I/we said</i>
	di <u>m</u> no	<i>did I/we say?</i>
2nd Indefinite:	di <u>n</u> ua	<i>you were saying</i>
3rd Indefinite:	di <u>m</u> ua	<i>he/they were saying</i>
	du <u>ng</u> wo	<i>he/they say</i>
Dual:	di <u>bi</u> lua	<i>we/you/they two were saying</i>

1.3.3 Aspect Paradigm

Perfect:	dim <u>ga</u>	<i>I/we said.</i>
	dung <u>wo</u>	<i>He/they said.</i>
Imperfect:	dii <u>wa</u>	<i>I was saying.</i>
	dim <u>ua</u>	<i>He/they were saying.</i>
Limitational:	dim <u>ia</u>	<i>because he said.</i>
Concessive:	dim <u>ba</u>	<i>although he said.</i>

1.3.4 Dependency Paradigm

Indefinite:	dim <u>gere</u>	<i>if/when/as I said...</i>
Conditional:	din <u>a</u>	<i>if you say...</i>
Dubitative:	din <u>mala</u>	<i>you said...?</i>
Temporal:	dim <u>goro</u>	<i>when I said...</i>

1.3.5 Modal Paradigm

Hortative:	dig <u>a</u>	<i>have a say!</i>
Imperative:	da <u></u>	<i>say!</i>
Jussive:	do <u></u>	<i>say!</i>
Interrogative:	din <u>o</u>	<i>did you say?</i>
Indicative:	din <u>ua</u>	<i>you were saying.</i>
	din <u>a</u>	<i>you said.</i>
Declarative:	din <u>gi</u>	<i>you said.</i>
Assertive:	din <u>ge</u>	<i>you did say.</i>
	din <u>e</u>	<i>you said.</i>

1.4 NEGATION

The negation marker is a first order affix and according to the class of verbs as previously described (Section 1.1) may be either prefix h- or suffix -ki ~ ku.

hunua

h-	u	Ø	-n	-u	-a	
N	VS	Tr	S2	A1	Mid	<i>you were not coming</i>

nekinua

ne	-ki	Ø	-n	-u	-a	
VS	N	Tr	S2	A1	Mid	<i>you were not eating</i>

1.5 TENSE

Tense is a second order affix. There are two tenses in Yui. The distinction is between an irrealis tense and a realis tense. The irrealis tense {-na} limits the action to future time or implies that

the action is hypothetical occurring in fictitious time such as indicated by parables. The realis tense, (zero) Ø morpheme is similar to an aorist, absolute or unlimited tense. This tense is not in a sense bounded or limited by time. It is used to describe an action simply as an event, without any regard being taken of the time at which it occurs or the length of time during which it has been going on. Hence it can occur with all the aspect markers denoting continuous action, limited action, complete action or concessive action. It may occur in a Sequence or Correlated Sentence in which the final independent verb is marked for the future using the irrealis tense. In such a case the verb without an overt marker is also in the future.

na dimgere yal i pinamia
I I.say male this he.shall.hear

na di Ø -m -g -ere yal i
I VS Tr Sl Ap Di male this

pi -na -m -i -a
VS Tir S3 Al Mid

He shall hear what I say.

inanua

i -na -n -u -a
VS Tir S2 Al Mid you will be taking

inua

i Ø -n -u -a
VS Tir S2 Al Mid you were taking.

The irrealis tense suffix has the following allomorphs:

- na occurs with Class 1 verbs
- a occurs with Class 2 verbs
- ra occurs with Class 3 verbs.

1.6 SUBJECT

The subject marker is the third order of suffixes. The presence of the subject marker in dependent verbs signals a change of subject in the following clause. The Salt-Yui language has a unique system of person-number classifications. There are five contrastive morphemes indicating: first person exclusive versus indefinite number; second person with indefinite number; third person with indefinite number; and dual number with indefinite person. The dual is occasionally used as a first person plural inclusive of the person spoken to or about, even if this means that the number exceeds two.

Table 3
Subject Markers

Number	Person		
Exclusive	1st	2nd	3rd
	{-l}		
Indefinite	{-min}	-n	-m
Dual	-bil		

1.6.1 Subject Marker Allomorphs

1st person exclusive number has allomorphs -i and -l. -i occurs with realis tense of class 1 and 3 verbs.

diwa

di Ø -i -w -a I was saying
VS Tr Sl Al Mid

-l occurs elsewhere.

diralga

di -ra -l -g -a I shall have said.
VS Tir Sl Ap Mid

The first person indefinite number suffix has allomorphs -m, -mn, and -min. -m occurs with perfect aspect marker.

mongi

no Ø -m -g -i I/we have eaten definitely.
VS Tr Sl Ap Mde

-mn occurs with interrogative, imperative and jussive mode.

nomno

no Ø -mn -o Do I/we eat?
VS Tr Sl Mint

-min occurs elsewhere.

nominua

no Ø -min -u -a We/I was eating.
VS Tr Sl Al Mid

1.7 ASPECT

The four aspects are perfect, imperfect, limitational, and concessive. This is the fourth order of affixes. The imperfect aspect does not occur with dependent verbs. The concessive aspect does not occur with independent verbs. No aspect occurs with dubitative dependency or the hortative, jussive, imperative or interrogative modes.

1.7.1 Perfect Aspect

Perfect aspect -g implies that the action of the verb is a complete one and/or finished at the time indicated by the tense of the verb or that the object stated or implied is completely involved in the action.

Dependent:

dinamgere

di	-na	-m	-g	-ere	
VS	Tir	Sl	Ap	Di	<i>after, because, if I shall have said.</i>

Independent:

dinamga

di	-na	-m	-g	-a	
VS	Tir	Sl	Ap	Mid	<i>I shall have said.</i>

1.7.2 Imperfect Aspect

The imperfect aspect -u implies that the action of the verb is still continuing at the time indicated by the tense of the verb, or that the action in effect at the time is still being effected, or that the object stated or implied is not completely acted upon. The speaker sees the action as in process and not as a finished event even though in fact the action may be completed. Coupled with this usage is the idea of customary action, i.e. an action repeated at set times or in appropriate circumstances. This usage occurs in Explanatory (teaching) texts. Continuity is the view that the speaker has of the action when he uses the imperfect aspect.

Independent Verb:

dinaminua

di	-na	-min	-u	-a	
VS	Tir	Sl	Al	Mid	<i>I shall be saying.</i>

1.7.3 Limitational Aspect

The limitational aspect -i either implicates the action of another verb by stating the cause or reason for such action or it limits the action of the verb to which it is attached by giving the sense of *just* or *merely*.

Dependent Verb:

dimiere

di	-m	-i	-ere	
VS	S3	Al	Di	<i>he/they only said... OR because he has said...</i>

Independent Verb:

dimia

di	-m	-i	-a	
VS	S3	Al	Mid	<i>he only said OR because he said.</i>

1.7.4 Concessive Aspect

The concessive aspect -b is used with the sense of *although*, or as a complete statement, it has the sense of requesting something and expecting refusal.

Dependent Verb:

dimbere

di	-m	-b	-ere	
VS	S3	Ac	D1	<i>although he said...</i>

Independent Verb:

inaminba

i	-na	-min	-b	-a	
VS	Tir	S1	Ac	Mid	<i>Please may I have it?</i>

NB: Limitational aspect marker -i and concessive aspect marker -b, have been especially difficult to analyse. Both these markers take -a indicative mode following and usually occur in the same position (following subject marker) as the other aspect markers. For this reason they have been analysed as aspect markers. However they show one difference from other aspect markers in that both may be separated from the subject marker by an enclitic (or infix) *ira(i)* which elsewhere occurs as a demonstrative pronoun. Note the following examples:

diniraya

di	-n	-ira	-ia	
VS	S2	E	Al	<i>That which you had just said.</i>

haniraba

han	-i	-ira	-ba	
VS	S1e	E	Ac	<i>I may be supposed to have seen but...</i>

In this usage the aspectual meaning remains and the -a is never replaced by -ere. For this reason analysis of -ia and -ba here as single morphemes would seem to be a good alternative analysis.

1.7.5 A Further Note on Aspect

Aspect in Salt-Yui may be shown by markers in the declined verb of the predicate of a clause or by aspectual verbal phrases in the predicate. While the phrases are fairly easy to define and so name, the markers are particularly difficult to define and the names selected are hardly adequate.

The markers are -u, -g, -i, and -b. A more detailed analysis using distribution in sentences and usage in discourse will now be given.

Some Specific Features:

-u: imperfect in combination with -a indicative mode or -e assertive mode invariably occurs with the final predicate in the quote of a Speech

Quotation Sentence if the quote is a statement. In other words when someone speaks they use either the -g perfect marker or the -i limitational marker. However, when someone else reports what they said then the -u imperfect marker is used in the quote. In this usage the -u imperfect and the indicative mode etc. indicate reported speech.

"ere nalua", dungwi.
having I.shall.go he.said He said, "I shall go".

However, when the speaker spoke he actually said, "Ere nalgi." "I shall go." It may occur as the final base of a Correlated Sentence, Sequence Sentence, Antithetical Sentence, Juxtaposed Sentence, and Circumstantial Sentence. This is usually in an Explanatory text and has an iterative sense of frequently doing something, or a customary sense of this being the way things are done. Its occurrence at the end of a paragraph in a Narrative text indicates that the action is still in progress at the time of the telling of the narrative. This is an imperfect or incomplete aspectual sense.

Ena ganba i kura ganba engure, ya dimua.

The ground is even now still called the fighting ground.

-g: perfect marker may occur in a non-final base of any sentence type except Circumstantial, or Disjunctive. In these usages it has the sense of an action or state perfected or completed.

In normal conversation it is used with indicative, declarative and assertive modes on the final predicate of each speech unit. It is infrequently used in reported speech to show particular emphasis. With the irrealis tense and indicative mode it is used in story telling, describing a supposed event as an illustration of an argument - i.e. a fictitious story made up to explain something.

Yal ta miling yanangwo.

Once a man planted some seed.

-i: limitational marker occurs in the final predicate of the quote of a Non-Speech Quotation Sentence. (see 5.2.14). Its occurrence is optional occurring with the obligatory occurrence of the indicative mode -a. It may occur on the final predicate in normal conversation or in narratives. In this usage it indicates a Circumstantial Sentence type showing either relevant consideration or the circumstances indicating another action, i.e. *In view of the fact that this happened...*

In a Simple Sentence its occurrence indicates that the action is a limited one, i.e. it merely or just happened.

It also appears to convey a sense of completed action in the sense (I have done some action.).

na haminia I have seen; I saw.

Note the similarity to the -g marker.

na hamingi I have seen; I saw.

The difference appears to be in the certainty of the statement. Note the following:

kun ta momia
pig one it.is There is a pig (I am almost certain)

kun ta mongwi
pig one it.is There is a pig (I have seen it)

Again it should be noted that -i and -a alternatively could be analysed as a single morpheme and not cut into two.

-b: concessive marker occurs in reported speech unchanged from its use in the actual spoken situation showing a petative state, i.e. *may I (do some action)?*. This is always in the final predicate of a quotation or of the actual words spoken.

para naminba? May I go too?

Medially it is always used in a concessive aspect sense in the first base of an Antithetical Sentence.

Na ha dikiminba ni hadagi dingi.
I word I.did.not.say you rudeness you.said

Although I didn't say anything to you, you were disrespectful to me.

As with the -i limitational marker, this marker could alternatively be thought of in conjunction with -a as a single morpheme.

As the above discussion shows, the selection of aspect markers is more relevant at sentence level than at any lower level.

1.8 DEPENDENCY

Dependent verbs occur with dependency marker showing that the verb is in some way dependent upon the action of another verb either expressed or unexpressed in the same sentence or another sentence. The relationships distinguished are indefinite, conditional, dubitative, and temporal.

1.8.1 Indefinite Dependency

-e, -ere. This is used in a sequence of actions. The relationship of one action to another may be causal, temporal, conditional, etc. -e, -ere occur in free variation although certain speakers seem to prefer one form to the other.

bolere / bole

bol-ere bol-e fighting
VS D1 VS D1

bonamgere

bo	-na	-m	-g	-ere	
VS	Tir	S1	Ap	Di	<i>I/we shall have fought...</i>

1.8.2 Conditional Dependency

-a has similar meaning to the indefinite dependency marker, when each is used with perfect marker.

nenama

ne	-na	-m	-a	
VS	Tir	S1	Dc	<i>If we/I shall eat...</i>

1.8.3 Dubitative Dependency

-mala expresses an element of doubt.

onmala

o	Ø	-n	-mala	
VS	Tr	S2	Dd	<i>you did it(?)...</i>

1.8.4 Temporal Dependency

-oro. When using this suffix the speaker wishes to highlight the time of the action and then relate other events to it, e.g. *until, during the time, at that particular time*, etc.

nenangoro

ne	-na	-ng	-oro	
VS	Tir	S3	Dt	<i>at the time, when we shall have eaten...</i>

1.9 MODE

Independent verbs have the modal marker in the 5th order of affixes.

1.9.1 Hortative Mode

-ga. This mode expresses a wish that a command would be obeyed. It follows immediately after the negative suffix if present otherwise immediately after the stem.

1.9.2 Imperative Mode

-a. This mode expresses a command which must be obeyed. In the realis tense, first and third person have normal subject markers whereas second person has no subject marker. All verb stems of class 3 lose the final vowel of the stem before the imperative marker in the second person realis tense. It occurs with stem, negative, and irrealis tense markers.

pa

p -a
VS M1 *You go!*

dima

di -m -a
VS S3 M1 *Let it be!*

nenana

ne -na -n -a
VS Tir S2 M1 *You shall eat!*

neki a

ne -ki -a
VS N M1 *Do not eat!*

nomna

no -mn -a
VS S1 M1 *We eat!*

1.9.3 Jussive Mode

-o. The jussive is similar to the imperative but the command is less emphatic and it is rather a polite form of the imperative.² All the tense and person distinctions in the imperative take the same form in the jussive mode. The only difference in form is the vowels -a, -o.

1.9.4 Interrogative Mode

-o, -e. There are two interrogative markers. -e is used where the clause contains an interrogative word and in the second part of a disjunctive question (see 4.1.4).

tal one?

tal o Ø -n -e?
what VS Tr S2 Mint *What are you doing?*

on mo, olkime?

o Ø -m -mo, ol -ki Ø -m -e?
VS Tr S3 E VS N Tr S3 Mint *Did he or didn't he?*

-o is used in a simple interrogative, and occurs following person marker (see 4.1.3).

uno?

u Ø -n -o?
S Tr S2 Mint *Have you come?*

This -o suffixial variation of the interrogative mode, and the jussive mode itself could conceivably be thought of as a vocative form used as an attention getting device.

momio *It is (see)!*

moldinio *Are you? (greeting)*

1.9.5 Indicative Mode

-a. The indicative marker indicates a statement of fact with a neutral objective attitude. This is mainly used in narratives, reported speech, and quotative sentences.

dinamua

di	-na	-m	-u	-a	
VS	Tir	S3	A1	Mid	<i>They/He will be saying.</i>

1.9.6 Declarative Mode

-i. This is similar to the indicative mode, but does indicate a certain emotional involvement in the statement and reveals that the statement is isolated and independent of other statements. This mode is used mainly in conversation.

dimgi

di	Ø	-m	-g	-i	
VS	Tr	S1	Ap	Mde	<i>We/I said.</i>

1.9.7 Assertive Mode

-e. This mode indicates that the statement is a fact and that there is a considerable amount of emotional involvement by the speaker. The speaker associates himself closely with the assertion. It is used in narratives and conversation.

dimge

di	Ø	-m	-g	-e	
VS	Tr	S3	Ap	Mas	<i>I certainly have said it.</i>

1.10 CO-OCCURRENCE OF AFFIXES

When a verb affix occurs there are certain other affixes which obligatorily occur or optionally occur. The following charts may be read as follows:

"When the affix marked X occurs then the affixes marked + are obligatory and the affixes marked ± are optional." For example when the Negative affix occurs in dependent verbs, only the stem and dependency markers are obligatory; tense, subject, and aspect are optional.

Table 4
Dependent Verbs

Stem	Negative	Tense	Subject	Aspect	Dependency
+	X	±	±	±	+
+	±	X	+	±	+
+	±	+	X	±	+
+	±	+	+	+	+
+	±	+	+	X	+
+	±	±	±	±	X

Independent Verbs

Stem	Negative	Tense	Subject	Aspect	Mode
+	X	+	+	±	+
+	±	X	+	±	+
+	±	+	X	+	+
+	±	+	+	+	+
+	±	+	+	X	+
+	±	±	±	±	X

1.11 TRADITIONAL PARADIGMS

Anyone learning a language with the hope of generating new forms other than those already learnt may wish to use traditional paradigms as a basis for increasing his knowledge of verb constructions. Paradigms in the tradition of Latin, German, or Greek do not apply to the Yui language because of the difference in relevant affixation. However some attempt can be made at paradigms which to some extent appear similar to European language paradigms. It should be noted that morphophonemic rules have been applied.

Indefinite Dependency, perfect aspect

Positive

Irrealis Tense		Realis Tense	
le diralgere	<i>if/when/as I shall say</i>	dligere	<i>if/when/as I say</i>
1 dinangere	<i>if/when/as we/I shall say</i>	dimgere	<i>if/when/as I/we say</i>
2 dinangere	<i>if/when/as you will say</i>	dingere	<i>if/when/as you say</i>
3 dinangure	<i>if/when/as he/they will say</i>	dungure	<i>if/when/as he/they say</i>
d dirabilgere	<i>if/when/as we/you/they two shall say</i>	dibilgere	<i>if/when/as we/you/they two say</i>

Negative

Irrealis Tense		Realis Tense	
1e	dikiralgere <i>if etc. I shall not say</i>	dikigere	<i>if etc. I do not say</i>
1	dikinangere <i>if etc. I/we shall not say</i>	dikimgere	<i>if etc. I/we do not say</i>
2	dikinangere <i>if etc. you will not say</i>	dikingere	<i>if etc. you do not say</i>
3	dikinangure <i>if etc. he/they will not say</i>	dikungure	<i>if etc. he/they do not say</i>
d	dikirabilgere <i>if etc. we etc. two will not say</i>	dikibilgere	<i>if etc. we etc. two do not say</i>

Conditional Dependency

Positive

Irrealis Tense		Realis Tense	
1e	dirala <i>if I shall say</i>	diia	<i>if I say</i>
1	dinamna <i>if I/we shall say</i>	dimna	<i>if I/we say</i>
2	dinana <i>if you will say</i>	dina	<i>if you say</i>
3	dinama <i>if he/they will say</i>	dima	<i>if he/they say</i>
d	dirabila <i>if we/you/they two will say</i>	dibila	<i>if we/you/they two say</i>

Negative

Irrealis Tense		Realis Tense	
1e	dikirala <i>if I shall not say</i>	dikia	<i>if I do not say</i>
etc. adding the negative suffix -ki after the stem.			

Dubitative Dependency

Positive

Irrealis Tense		Realis Tense	
1e	diralmala <i>ought I say</i>	diimala	<i>ought I say</i>
1	dinaminmala <i>ought I/we say</i>	diminmala	<i>ought I/we say</i>
2	dinanmala <i>ought you say</i>	dinmala	<i>ought you say</i>
3	dinamala <i>ought he/they say</i>	dimala	<i>ought he/they say</i>
d	dirabilmala <i>ought we/you/they two say</i>	dibilmala	<i>ought we/you/they two say</i>

Temporal Dependency, perfect aspect

Positive

Irrealis Tense		Realis Tense	
1e	diralgoro <i>when/until/after I shall say</i>	diigoro	<i>when/until/after I say</i>
etc. substituting -oro for -ere indefinite dependency.			

Negative

the same as the indefinite dependency paradigm substituting -oro for -ere as above.

Hortative Mode

Positive	Negative
2 diga <i>Have a say!</i>	dikiga <i>Don't have a say!</i>

Imperative Mode

Positive	Negative
1 dimna <i>Let us say!</i>	dikimna <i>Let us not say!</i>
2 da <i>Say!</i>	dikia <i>Don't say!</i>
3 dima <i>Let him say!</i>	dikima <i>Let him not say!</i>

Jussive Mode

Positive	Negative
1 dimno <i>Let us say!</i>	dikimno <i>Let us not say!</i>
2 do <i>Say!</i>	dikio <i>Don't say!</i>
3 dimo <i>Let him say!</i>	dikimo <i>Don't let him say!</i>

Interrogative Mode

Positive	
Irrealis Tense	Realis Tense
1e diralo <i>Shall I say?</i>	dio <i>Do I say?</i>
1 dinamno <i>Shall I/we say?</i>	dimno <i>Do I/we say?</i>
2 dinano <i>Will you say?</i>	dino <i>Do you say?</i>
3 dinamo <i>Will he/they say?</i>	dimo <i>Does he/they say?</i>
d dirabilo <i>Will we/you/they two say?</i>	dibilo <i>Do we/you/they two say?</i>

NB. Suffix -e replaces -o in an interrogative clause or the second half of a disjunctive sentence.

Negative	
Irrealis Tense	Realis Tense
1e dikiralo <i>Shall I not say?</i>	dikilo <i>Don't I say?</i>

etc. adding the negative suffix -ki immediately following the stem.

Indicative Mode, perfect aspect

Positive	
Irrealis Tense	Realis Tense
1e diralga <i>I shall have said.</i>	diiga <i>I said/say.</i>
1 dinamga <i>I/we shall have said.</i>	dinga <i>I/we said.</i>
2 dinanga <i>You will have said.</i>	dinga <i>You said.</i>
3 dinangwo <i>He/they will have said.</i>	dungwo <i>He/they said.</i>
d dirabilga <i>We/you/they two will have said.</i>	dibilga <i>We/you/they said.</i>

Negative

Irrealis Tense

Realis Tense

le dikiralga *I shall not have said*

dikiga *I didn't say.*

etc. adding the suffix -ki immediately following the verb stem.

NB. dikungwo *he/they did not say.*

Indicative Mode, imperfect aspect

Positive

Irrealis Tense

Realis Tense

le diralua *I shall be saying.*

diiwa *I was/am saying.*

1 dinaminua *I/we shall be saying.*

diminua *I/we was saying.*

2 dinanua *You will be saying.*

dinua *You were saying.*

3 dinamua *He/they will be saying.*

dimua *He/they were saying.*

d dirabilua *We/you/they two will be saying.*

dibilua *We/you/they two were saying*

Negative

Irrealis Tense

Realis Tense

le dikiralua *I shall not be saying.*

dikiwa *I am/was not saying.*

Indicative Mode, limitational aspect

Irrealis Tense

Realis Tense

le diralia *As I shall say*

diia *As I say/said.*

etc. similar to the imperfect aspect substituting the -i suffix for the imperfect aspect marker.

Indicative Mode, concessive aspect

Irrealis Tense

Realis Tense

le diralba *Although I shall say*

diiba *Although I say*

etc. similar to the imperfect aspect substituting the -b suffix for the imperfect aspect marker.

Declarative Mode

Declarative mode is similar to the Indicative mode except that the -i suffix of the declarative substitutes for the -a suffix of the indicative.

Assertive Mode

The Assertive mode is similar to the Indicative mode except that the -e suffix of the assertive substitutes for the -a of the indicative.

CHAPTER 2

2. NON-VERBS

2.0 Non-verbs carry the primary function in all non-verbal phrases and are the minimal fillers of all clause level slots other than the predicate.

2.1 NOUNS

Nouns are exponents of slots in clauses. They may be modified, and function as the head in noun phrases. Nouns also function as minimal fillers of the subject, object, instrument, indirect object, complement, time, and locative slots in a clause. Number is not indicated in nouns.

Nouns are divided into two basic groups: existential and non-existential nouns. Existential nouns occur as subjects of existential clauses. Non-existential nouns never occur as subjects of existential clauses however; they are minimal fillers of other slots in a clause.

2.1.1 Existential Nouns

Existential nouns are either animate or inanimate. Animate nouns take the verb *mol* *to be* in existential clauses. Inanimate nouns take any one of a number of verbs in existential clauses which though semantically not exactly equivalent to the verb *to be* nevertheless show that these nouns are considered as 'existing'.

Animate nouns include animals, proper names of humans, water, and kinship terms.

awi mongwi *It is a dog.* OR *the dog is (there).*
dog it.is

Mau mongwi *Mau is (there).*
Mau he.is

nir mongwi *It is water.*
water it.is

euna mongwi *My wife is (there).*
my.wife she.is

Animals and water may be optionally marked for possession; kinship terms are always marked for possession and take an optional kinship marker -bi. Names are never possessed.

Animals:

na kun kunga *my pig*
my pig I.beget

ni kun kunga *your pig*
your pig you.beget

yal i kun kungwo *his pig*
male that pig he.begets

Kinship terms further divide into regular and irregular. Regular kinship terms are marked for possession by a suffix. Irregular kinship terms are marked for possession by a prefix or suffix or both, and variants of the stem occur.

Regular:

eu -na -bi *my wife*
wife my kinship

eu -ni -bi *your wife*
wife your kinship

eu -ng -bi *his wife*
wife his kinship

Irregular:

Prefix	Stem	Suffix	Meaning
na-	mine		<i>my mother</i>
ni-	ma	-i	<i>your mother</i>
	aa	-ng	<i>his mother</i>
na-	abe		<i>my father</i>
n-	abi	-n	<i>your father</i>
	ira	-ng	<i>his father</i>

Inanimate Nouns:

Nouns of the inanimate class include body parts, property, tangibles, place names and elements.

nimin sungwi *It is raining.*
rain it.strikes

ari dongwi *It is sunny.*
sun it.consumes

er dungwi *It is a tree.*
tree it.is

Body parts are obligatorily marked for possession by a suffix.

guma-na *my nose*
nose my

guma-n *your nose*
nose your

guma-ng *his nose*
nose his

gumana dungwi *It is my nose.*
my.nose it.is

Property nouns are optionally marked for possession by a suffix similar to body parts.

oo -na *my house*
house my

oo dungwi *It is a house.*
house it.is

Tangibles include food, fauna, etc. Possession is shown by a pronoun.

na heba dungwi *It is my sweet potato.*
my sweet.potato it.is

Place names are not possessed.

Dulai dungwi *It is Dulai.*
Dulai it.is

Elements include such things as sun, moon, sky, earth, road, etc.

Elements are not conceived of as ever being possessed.

nimin sungwi *It is raining.*
rain it.strikes

ari dongwi *It is sunny. OR The sun is shining.*
sun it.burns

hol dungwi *There is the path.*
path it.is

2.1.2 Non-Existential Nouns

Non-Existential nouns are never possessed and include temporals, locatives, colours, qualities, quantities, numerals, and qualifiers.

Temporals are minimal fillers of the time position in a clause

omaga	<i>now</i>
homa	<i>earlier</i>
hongebe	<i>years ago</i>
habang	<i>time</i>
gin	<i>period</i>
emgi	<i>later</i>
kenba	<i>today</i>

gin ta
period one At one time/once/some time

omaga bungwi
now it.is.laid It (the egg) has just now been laid.

Locatives are minimal fillers of the locative position in a clause.

yolibi the bottom/below
mibi top/above
ulibi far
manbi earth/on the ground
hoibi the other side
ala inside

NB. The -bi suffix occurs on many locatives but by no means all. It is analyzed as a fossilized locative marker.

mibi dungwi
above it.is It is above

Colours:

In clauses each colour takes a specific verb. All these verbs may be conceived of as meaning *be*. Colours also function as other slots in a clause, namely objects or complements.

pege dangwo white/light-coloured
kulina sungwo any faded colour
hama sungwo dark
mori engwo blue/green
nol dangwo orange-pink-red
homilgi sungwo yellow
toba sungwo grey
hoale pege dangwo The fowl is white. OR The white fowl.

Other colours are defined by a whole clause.

er aulung gang hongwo
tree leaf skin it.grows green

Qualities function similarly to colours in that they each take a specific verb. All these verbs have a meaning akin to *be*. Qualities do not modify nouns but are complements of other nouns in a clause.

gul sungwo pain
nona pangwo strength
mi sungwo heat
gwi kengwo cold
wa gongwi laughter

na bina gul sungwi
I my.head pain it.strikes I have a headache.

Quantities function similarly to colours and qualities, but they do not take a specific verb.

miki *many*

obil *few*

miki go dungwi
many intensifier there.were There were very many.

Numerals:

Numbers function similarly to colours etc. without taking specific verbs. The basic numbers are:

tani, ta *one* (tai in numeral phrase)

su, sui, sutal, sutani, suri *two* (sui in numeral phrase)

The counting system is written up here for the sake of the language learner. The counting system is based on these two numbers usually in multiples of two.

tani *one*

sutani *two*

sui tai dire *three*

sui sui tai dire *five*

sui sui sui dire *six*

As well as this system in which the counting begins with fingers of the right hand, moving to the left, then the toes and so to another person's fingers and toes, the following numerals occur:

ana holulu *five* (the one fist)
fist right

ana holo holo *ten* (both fists)
fist side side

ana holo holo kebena sutani *twelve* (i.e. two fists and two toes.)
fist side side foot two

Thus a person counting would begin:

taniga *one*

sutani *two*

sui tai dire *three*

sui sui dire *four*

ana holulu *five*

ana hol pai muru hol pai taniga *six*
fist side rest all side rest one

ana hol pai muru hol pai sutani *seven*
fist side rest all side rest two

ana hol pai muru hol pai sui tai dire *eight*
fist side rest all side rest two one together

ana hol pai muru hol pai sui sui dire
first side rest all side rest two two together nine

ana holo holo
first side side ten (both fists)

Qualifiers:

Qualifiers or descriptives function similarly to colours except that they optionally take any one of several verbs to signify *be* depending on the context.

bir dangwi
bigness he.grows he is big

migi mongwi
smallness he.is he is small

digan mongwi
lazy he.is he is lazy

2.2 PRONOUNS

Words which are never modified or possessed but may substitute for a noun phrase as fillers of the subject, object, indirect object positions in clauses are termed pronouns. Pronouns are further divided into personal, reflexive, interrogative, demonstrative, and indefinite.

2.2.1 Personal Pronouns

Two personal pronouns occur distinguishing first and second person. Third person is shown by the specific noun optionally followed by a demonstrative, that is, there is no third person pronoun as such. When the noun is man, woman, or child the demonstrative is obligatory. Number is not distinguished in the pronouns.

na first person
 ni second person

yal i
male this he, they

al i
female this she, they

nu na sungwi
influenza I it.strikes I have a cold.

yal i na tongwi
male this me he.gave He gave (it) to me.

ni makena warun?
you where walk.come Where have you been?

2.2.2 Reflexive Pronouns

Two reflexive pronouns occur in Yui. Reflexive pronouns may manifest clause level subject or object slots and may occur with nouns or pronouns in nominal phrases.

nan first person

nin second and third person

na nan simgi I hit myself.
I myself I.hit

hahoba nin kengwi The bird built it itself.
bird itself it.built

nin ongi You did it yourself.
yourself you.effect

N.B. Numerals occasionally function similarly to reflexive pronouns but with no other formal differences, this function is regarded as a complement in a clause.

na tani omgi I did it alone.
I one I.effect

2.2.3 Interrogative Pronouns

Pronouns which fill the interrogative slot in clauses are interrogative pronouns. When interrogative pronouns occur in a clause, the predicate takes an interrogative mode.

ara who

tal }
kinal } what

makena where

talmere how many

arawa }
talwa } what (words)

talongwo why (literally what is done?)

ara ume? Who has come?
who is.he.come

i tal dime? What is this?
this what is.it

makena nane? Where are you going?
where are.you.going

arawa dine? What did you say?
what did.you.say

moni tobo talmere bome? What does it cost?
money pay how.much is.it

talongwo kul pine? Why are you frightened?
why fear do.you.feel

2.2.4 Demonstrative Pronouns

In a noun phrase demonstratives may occur as the final item. A demonstrative obligatorily follows *yal man*, *al woman*, and *gir offspring* when this combination is functioning as a third person pronoun. The final syllable of the demonstrative is nasalized when showing possession. Demonstratives also function as the second base of Emphatic Sentences.

i *this* (now perceived)
 irai *that* (the formerly perceived but only now referred to)
 girai *that* (the afore mentioned)
 turai *that* (the large one previously spoken of)
 narai *that* (the other one apart from something else)

ni dinga irai do
you you.said that you.say
Say to what you referred.

hau hoi giring narai te ongwi
cassowary baby that away it.ran
With reference to the baby cassowary (as distinct from the mother)
it ran away.

airing i hulu gangwi
woman this stones she.is.heating
This woman is heating (cooking) stones.

As counterpart of Emphatic Sentence:

pi oo i wa ira si inanga irai
going house this walking about strike you.will.take that
You will go and walk about this village - it is so!

2.2.5 Indefinite Pronouns

Pronouns showing vagueness, usually of number, are termed indefinite pronouns.

ta *one*
 tau *some*
 talta *something*
 muru *everything*

muru ya wo
all take come
Bring everything here.

i tau na nan to
this some me myself you.give
Give some of this to me only.

2.3 OTHER WORD CLASSES

2.3.1 Intensifiers

There are a limited number of words which may be used to intensify another part of speech.

ma *diminutive*

ga *diminutive*

ki *magnifier*

go *magnifier*

weni *very*

omaga weni ga olo *Do it right now!*
now very very you.effect

sinamo ki *very early*
early very

miki go dungwi *There is an extremely large amount.*
many very it.is

ha weni *truth*
word very

migi ma *very small*
little very

2.3.2 Adverbs

Adverbs are words which show manner and direction. Adverbs usually occur in the Predicate Extension slot immediately preceding the verbs, but may be followed by a locative noun or postposition (after directionals). Some adverbs may be intensified by reduplication.

Adverbs of Manner:

Words which show the manner of an action are termed adverbs of manner.

yu *thus*

minebol molo *Take it carefully! OR Don't be upset!*
carefully you.be

blisi wo *Come quickly!*
quickly you.come

haya piga *Go immediately!*
immediately you.go

ya mongwi *He was there for no reason.*
nothing he.was

taba taba wo *Come as fast as you can!*
fast fast come

Adverbs of Direction:

Words which show the direction of an action are termed adverbs of direction.

mo ongwi He went up.
up he.went

te ongwi He ran away.
away he.went

ya ungwi He came down.
down he.came

mo mibi ongwi He went up above.
up above he.went

mo yuwo ongwi He went up higher than us.
up higher.than.here he.went

2.3.3 Connectives

Words which join two or more propositions, phrases, or words and are never inflected are termed connectives. Connectives include copulatives, conjunctions, comparatives, and disjunctives. Connectives may be free forms or enclitics.

Copulatives follow the two or more constructions which are joined.

ama also

kina as well as

ereho together

para all

nabe namine ereho ungwi
my.father my.mother together they.came

My father and mother came together.

Conjunctions occur between the constructions which are joined.

ya and (in lists of animate and inanimate nouns)

ire and (in lists of animate nouns only)

na and then (joining two types of clauses)

te/terere and (joining clauses)

Abai Todingi Kwal ya Yola ya, hongwo tali we, yu hongwi
Abai Todingi Kwal and Yola and it.grows the.same.as and thus it.grows
It was the same as Abai, Todingi, Kwal, and Yola.

mo mo dimingul yuwo pire we, oo ke ke ke ole na
up up forest above going and house build build build effect and

ala i pai momgi
inside this rest I.was

I went up to the forest, and built a house (process) and stayed inside it.

awi ire kun ire hoale ire dire si ke nomgi
dog and pig and fowl and saying striking cooking I.ate
We killed and ate dogs, pigs, and fowls.

Comparatives occur between the bases in sentences (see 5.2.7 and 5.2.8).

mere *the same as*
 meri *the same as*
 tali *the same as*

irang gumang grang hongwo meri hongwi
his.father his.nose his.mouth it.grows the.same.as it.grows
He is like his father. (lit. He has the same nose and mouth as his father.)

Disjunctives occur between the bases of sentences (see 5.2.6 and 5.3.2).

mo *or*
 mere *or*

mo may occur joining any number of propositions. mere only occurs joining two propositions.

yal i om mo olkime?
male this did.he or didn't.he
Did he do it or not?

mo om mere ya ome?
up go or down go
Did he go up or down?

yal nol mom mo molkim mo?
male red is.he or is.he.not or
Is the European there or is he not, or (did he go somewhere)?

2.3.4 Postpositions

Postpositions are uninflected free forms following nouns stating the position of the noun in relation to:

- (a) the position of the speaker,
- (b) the position of the main action in a discourse,
- (c) how the track runs in getting to a place,
- (d) the way the creeks run.

The postpositions fill the relator position of axis-relator phrases and the counterpart base of Emphatic Sentences. Some examples are:

ya *on the same side*
 ime *below (as seen from above) or on the lower side (of something)*
 yuwo *above (as seen from below)*

yaolo *towards the head of the creek*
 yala *towards the creek outlet*
 ire *the same relative position or it is situated on a level*
stretch of ground

Gomri ime
 Gomri below *Gomri which is down below.*

N.B. Postpositions differ from locative nouns in that postpositions are never modified, whereas locative nouns may both occur alone and be modified.

2.3.5 Introducers

Free forms which are never inflected and are minimal fillers of the introducer slot on the sentence and paragraph levels are termed introducers.

ena *all right, then*
 ite *however, in contrast to that, apart from that*
 a *not so, hold it*

ena na ha di ni teralia piro
all.right I word say you as.I.shall.give listen
All right, I shall tell you something, so listen!

a and ite may occur together when one speaker wishes to interrupt and state what he considers to be correct.

2.3.6 Exclamations

Free forms which express emotion, are never inflected, and are independent slots in a sentence are termed exclamations. Included in this class are interjections, expletives, greetings, and expressions of pain, sorrow, or joy.

aya *ah! (surprise)*
 oro *oh! (disappointment)*
 eke/ke *oh dear! (sorrow, sympathy)*
 aye *what the...! (anger)*
 sualgi *damn! (anger, lit. menstruation blood)*
 yahuno *greeting between equals (male)*
 alhuno *greeting between equals (female)*
 aai *surprise, admiration*
 ooo *agreement*

2.3.7 Particles

Particles are free words which function on the phrase level where they have no recognizable meaning apart from the phrase. Particles are never declined or modified (see 3.2.1).

2.4 ENCLITICS

Particles which never occur phonologically as free forms and are not inflected are termed enclitics. Enclitics occur attached to any level up to and including the sentence.

The most common enclitic is -we. It variously sets something in focus or emphasizes a certain action.

kun i-we
pig this-focus *What about the pig?*

na-we
I-focus *What about me?*

ni dingi-we
you you.said-emphasis *You said it!*

kun mongwo ya-we
pig it.is down-focus *There is a pig down there.*

na kaunsil ira-we
I councillor that-emphasis *I am the Councillor. (Not just anybody)*

Interrogative Enclitic -yo:

na-yo
I-query *Who me?*

Vocative Enclitic -o/e/ye:

Mau-ye!
Mau-vocative *Mau!*

CHAPTER 3

3. PHRASES

3.0 Phrase is used in the tagmemic sense that includes any single-word manifestation which is permitted by the phrase formula. Phrases are divided into noun and verb phrases.

3.1 NOUN PHRASES

Noun phrases are centred, axis-relator and coordinate.

3.1.1 Centred Noun Phrases

Centred noun phrases may be classified, descriptive, modified, or demonstrative.

Classified centred phrases consist of an optional item acting as classifier, which may be a pronoun showing possession or a centred phrase showing genus, followed by an item, a centred phrase with existential noun as its head.

	Classifier	Head	
Possession:	na my	hoale fowl	my fowl
Genus:	yal male	hoale fowl	male fowl
	hau animal	tiine kangaroo	tree kangaroo
	awi dog	pusa cat	cat
	kun pig	oo house	pig house
	Tolai Tolai	ganba ground	Tolai ground

N.B. The last two examples could be conceived of as showing possession.

Expanded Examples:

ni nabin yal Goro *your father Mr Goro*
 your your.father male Goro

hau awi pusa Sen *the cat Shan*
 animal dog cat Shan

Descriptive Centred Phrases consist of a noun followed by a classified phrase or a modified phrase.

yal nol *European*
 male red

yal bir *a big man*
 male big

yal bir weni *a very important man*
 male big intensifier

Expansion:

yal nol bir weni *a very important European*
 male red big very

N.B. The difference between a classified centred phrase of the genus variety and a descriptive centred phrase of the noun-noun variety is in the class of fillers of their second slot. Classified phrases have an existential noun as the head of their second part. Descriptive phrases have a non-existential noun as head of their second part.

Modified phrases consist of an item, a noun, as head followed by an intensifier.

bir weni *very big*
 bigness true

bir go *great bigness*
 big greatly

para muru *completely all*
 all completely

Demonstrative centred phrases consist of a head which is a noun or a noun phrase followed by a demonstrative pronoun. The pronoun may occur as a free form or be part of the phonological word.

Noun:

yal i *he*
 male this

ban-i *there, where, at*
 place-this

Phrase:

na kun irai *that pig of mine*
 my pig that

kwiana moya girai *those ancestors of mine*
 my.spirit ancestors those

yal hobo-i
male fellows-these these fellows

3.1.2 Axis-relator Phrases

Axis-relator phrases have an axis which is a single word or phrase and a relator which is a postposition. Considerable embedding of one phrase within another frequently occurs.

Diagram of Embedding

yong sina ala
his.bowels centre inside inside his bowels

The diagram shows a hierarchical structure. A horizontal line connects 'yong' and 'sina'. From 'sina', a vertical line goes down to a horizontal line that connects 'sina' and 'ala'. From 'ala', a vertical line goes down to a horizontal line that connects 'ala' and 'inside'. From 'inside', a vertical line goes down to a horizontal line that connects 'inside' and 'inside his bowels'.

nir digan bina dana hoibi hol yuwo kuni
water useless edge edge other.side way above around
around about above the edge of the pool on the other side

Diagram

nir digan bina dana hoibi hol yuwo kuni

The diagram shows a complex hierarchical structure. A horizontal line connects 'nir' and 'digan'. From 'digan', a vertical line goes down to a horizontal line that connects 'digan' and 'bina'. From 'bina', a vertical line goes down to a horizontal line that connects 'bina' and 'dana'. From 'dana', a vertical line goes down to a horizontal line that connects 'dana' and 'hoibi'. From 'hoibi', a vertical line goes down to a horizontal line that connects 'hoibi' and 'hol'. From 'hol', a vertical line goes down to a horizontal line that connects 'hol' and 'yuwo'. From 'yuwo', a vertical line goes down to a horizontal line that connects 'yuwo' and 'kuni'.

Noun axis:

Gomri ime
Gomri at.below at Gomri

yolbi timi
below here below here

ya ime
down at.below at down there

Phrase axis:

kun oo bir ala
pig house big inside inside the big pig house

nir oleng yuwo
water spring at.above at the water spring

3.1.3 Coordinate Phrases

Coordinate phrases may be simple coordinate phrases or series co-ordinate phrases.

Simple coordinate phrases consist of two lexically related nouns joined by a connective. This type of phrase is very seldom used and the author suspects that it has been introduced since Pidgin has entered the area.

hamen te ganba Heaven and earth
 heaven and earth

hamen mo ganba Heaven or earth
 heaven or ground

Series coordinate phrases consist of more than two phrases of the same semantic domain with a connective following the first and last and optionally the others.

heba ya, me ya, bo ya,
 sweet.potatoes and taro and sugar.cane and
 sweet potatoes, taro, and sugar cane

Omkolai ya, Kubu Keruwagi ya, Hamal ya,
 Omkolai and Kubu Keruwagi and Kamal and
 Omkolai, Kubu, Kerowagi, and Kamal

awi ire, kun ire, hoale ire dire,
 dog and pig and fowl and altogether
 dogs, pigs, and fowls

3.2 VERB PHRASES

Verb phrases in Yui are divided into augmented, aspectual, and gerundial verb phrases. The phrase functions as the complete predicate, or, embedded in another verb phrase, it functions as part of the predicate in an independent or dependent clause.

3.2.1 Augmented Verb Phrases

An augmented verb phrase consists of an idiomatic combination of a particle or noun plus a verb stem. Each particle is unique to its idiom and has no separate meaning. Certain nouns may also combine with verb stems to form augmented verb phrases in which case the meaning of the sum is not equal to the combined meanings of the parts. Each idiomatic combination has its own meaning, and there are a large number of such combinations in Yui.

kebering hol to begin
 his.leg grow

iina di to turn
 particle say

tege e to lean upon
 particle put

doling bol to follow
 his.footsteps fight

apala di to turn over (a leaf, etc.)
 particle say

3.2.2 Aspectual Verb Phrases

Aspectual verb phrases indicate the state of the action of the predicate. The contrastive states are: simultaneous action, durative action, progressive action, cessative action, completive action, locomotive action, terminal action, revelational action, inverted action, incorrect action, indifferent action, impervious action, and benefactive action. The sequence of words in the phrase is close-knit, in that usually no other clausal element except predicate extension may occur between the parts of the phrase, with exceptions as noted in the descriptions under locomotive and benefactive phrases. The aspectual phrase consists of a series of verb stems with the final verb declined as dependent or independent verbs (see under section 1.0) or a verb stem followed by an augmented verb phrase, or an aspectual verb phrase embedded in another aspectual phrase. The final verb of the aspectual phrase is not declined if the phrase is embedded in another verb phrase.

Simultaneous aspect verb phrase:

Simultaneous aspect verb phrase consists of a verb phrase or a series of two or more verb stems in which the final verb is not any of the following verbs: *mol to be*, or *wa to walk about*, or *to to give*, or the aspectual phrase *pia si ol to cease*. No verb stem is repeated. The actions represented by each verb stem are considered together as one event and thus the actions are virtually simultaneous.

si ke nongwi he feasts
strike cook he.eats

a nongwi he owns
hold he.eats

aule ingwi he drags
pull he.takes

di pungwi he asks
say he.senses

Durative Aspect verb phrase:

Durative aspect verb phrases consist of a verb stem or verb phrase repeated once or twice, followed by the verb *ol to effect*. The action is conceived of as a process covering a period of time but viewed as one event.

bol bol bol olena...
fight fight fight effecting.and.then
They kept on fighting and then...

Progressive aspect verb phrase:

Progressive aspect verb phrases consist of two or more verb stems or a verb phrase in which the final verb is either *mol to be* (animate) or *wa to walk about*. The action is conceived of as being in progress and is viewed as a single continuing event.

ke pai mongwi he was living
build rest he.was

di molere while he was saying
say being

di wanga you have been saying
say you.walk.about

Cessative aspect verb phrase:

Cessative aspect verb phrases consist of one or more verb stems or a verb phrase followed by the aspectual phrase *pia si ol* which is usually abbreviated into *pisol to cease or throw away*. The whole phrase means *to cease from doing something*. Another aspectual phrase may occur embedded in this phrase in dependent clauses.

di pisolere... having stopped talking
say ceasing

si ke pisolungwi they stopped preparing the food
strike cook they.ceased

Completive aspect verb phrase:

Completive aspect verb phrases consist of one or more verb stems or a verb phrase followed by the augmented verb phrase *wai si to finish*. The action of the verb stem is conceived of as having been completed. An augmented verb phrase may be embedded in this phrase in dependent clauses only.

gol wai sungwi they were all dead
die particle finish

ol wai sirere... they finished doing it...
effect particle finishing

a gi di wai sire when he finished holding it
hold tightly effect particle finish tightly

nimin si wai sungwi it finished raining
rain striking particle finish

Locomotive aspect verb phrase:

In locomotive aspect verb phrases either of the two verb stems *pi to go* or *wi to come* are repeated once or more. This implies that the action of going or coming took some time before a destination was arrived at. The final verb stem is then declined either as an independent

or dependent verb. The locomotive phrase may be broken by the occurrence of a nominal phrase showing location. It may be embedded in another verb phrase.

pi pi Kundiawa yuwo pire...
go go Kundiawa above I.went

I kept on going until I reached Kundiawa...

u u u malgi urena...
come come come houseyard I.came.and.then

I kept on coming until I came to my houseyard and then...

pi Omholai omga
go Omkolai I.went

I went to Omkolai

Note the locomotive aspectual verb phrase has one other contrastive feature, in that it alone occurs with the augmented verb phrases, pa di or giu di to arrive.

pi Gumine iro giu dimgarai
go Gumine to particle I.said

I went and arrived at Gumine.

Terminal aspect verb phrase:

Terminal aspect verb phrases consist of one verb stem followed by the augmented verb phrase pa di or giu di meaning something akin to *to arrive at* or *realize something*. Terminal aspect verb phrases may be embedded in other verb phrases.

han pa dungwi
look particle he.effected

he recognized

gumana han pa dl i ungwe
my.nose look particle effect take he.came

He came recognizing me.

yal dimanl u pa dimia
male old come particle he.effected

The old man arrived.

Revelational aspect verb phrase:

Revelational aspect phrases consist of one verb stem followed by the augmented phrase tibi ol. The whole phrase then means *to reveal something*. This phrase may be embedded in another verb phrase.

i tibi olungwi
take particle he.effected

He showed it.

di tibi olungwi
say particle he.effected

He confessed it.

ha di tibi ol mongwi
 word say particle effect he.was
He was in the process of confessing.

Inverted aspect verb phrase:

Inverted aspect verb phrases consist of one verb stem followed by the augmented verb phrase *kuru si*. The resulting phrase then means *to change something completely*. This phrase may be embedded in another verb phrase.

nomani si kuru sungwi
 mind strike particle he.struck
He changed his mind, he repented.

a kuru si si si olere...
 hold particle strike strike strike he.effected
He kept turning it around...

Incorrect aspect verb phrase:

Incorrect aspect verb phrases consist of a verb stem or verb phrase followed by one of the augmented verb phrases *gogo da* or *gogo ol* which both mean, *to perform something incorrectly* or *to refrain from doing something which was expected*. Incorrect aspect verb phrases may be embedded in other verb phrases.

girmigi pai gogo dangwi OR girmigi pai gogo olungwi
 baby rest particle he.effected baby rest particle she.effected
The baby was not sleeping in the right position, that is, He had twisted around in his bed.

airing wa gogo dangwi
 woman walk particle she.effected
She walked around aimlessly or with no purpose in mind.

Indifferent aspect verb phrase:

Indifferent aspect verb phrases consist of a verb stem or verb phrase followed by the augmented verb phrase *uning si*. When so used the complete phrase means *to leave off doing something because it isn't worth the effort as nothing will come of it* or *there is no point in pursuing the action*. This phrase may be embedded in other verb phrases.

pir uning sungwi
 listen particle he.struck
He ignored him. OR He listened without any reaction.

han uning si olungwi
 look particle strike he.effected
He gave him a reprieve. OR He looked at him only (without killing him or pursuing him further).

Impervious aspect verb phrase:

Impervious aspect verb phrases consist of a verb stem or verb phrase followed by the augmented verb phrase *gl di* which then means *to bind up some action*. These phrases may be embedded in other verb phrases.

plr gl dungwl
listen particle he.said

He believes. OR He binds up his thinking.

a gl dungwl
hold particle he.said

He holds tightly.

Benefactive aspect verb phrase:

Benefactive aspect verb phrases consist of a verb stem, a series of verb stems, or a verb phrase followed by the verb *to give*. An indirect object, if in the first person, optionally occurs between the verb stems and *to*. These phrases may be embedded in other verb phrases.

di na tenga
say me you.give

You told me.

pir gi di na tomia
listen particle say me they.gave

They believed in me.

han unlng si si si ol na tongwo
look particle strike strike strike effect me they.gave

They allowed me to go without harm.

3.2.3 Gerundial Verb Phrases

Gerundial verb phrases consist of a verb stem or verb phrase which may be optionally modified similarly to a centred noun phrase followed by a fully declined verb. If it is embedded in another verb phrase the final verb is not declined. The modification gives the verb or verb phrase a gerundial function in that the verb functions similarly to a noun.

Noun:

heba i ne mongwi
sweet.potato this eat he.was

He was eating this sweet potato.

Verb:

ne i ongw
eat this he.effected

He was eating

mol i ongwi
be this he.effected
He went on living.

ne wai pino?
eat good you.sense
Do you like the taste?

CHAPTER 4

4. CLAUSES

4.0 Clauses in Salt-Yui may be either dependent or independent. Clauses are made up of phrases either noun, filling most of the elements in a clause, or verb, filling the predicate element. The main interrelating functions of these elements are those of case relationships to the predicate of each item. Other interrelating functions do not seem pertinent to this language. Each clause contains only one predicate and this is the only obligatory element in transitive and intransitive clauses. Clauses are the minimal fillers of sentence bases (see Chapter 5).

4.0.1 Dependent Clauses

Dependent clauses never occur in isolation; that is, they do not occur by themselves forming statements complete in themselves. Two dependent clauses may occur together and so form a complete statement (see Irreal Conditional Sentence Chapter 5), however this is only in unusual and infrequently used sentence types. If a dependent clause occurs as an isolated statement a covert independent clause is implied or another speaker supplies the remainder of the sentence. Dependent clauses carry non-final intonation and may optionally be followed by a pause. Sentences in which dependent clauses may occur as one or more of the bases are: Simple Conditional (first base), Irreal Conditional (both bases), Speech Quotation (2nd base), Non-Speech Quotation (2nd base), Continuation (all bases), Parallel (all bases), Correlated (any base), and Sequence Sentences (any base). Dependent clauses have dependent verbs, or verb phrases ending in dependent verbs, in the predicate. Dependent clauses usually precede independent clauses as bases of sentences. Dependent clauses may be transitive, intransitive, or existential.

4.0.2 Independent Clauses

Independent clauses may occur in isolation constituting a sentence. Independent clauses may occur medially or finally in a sentence, however they usually occur following dependent clauses. Independent clauses carry any one of the sentence final intonation patterns, or a non-final intonation if occurring medially in a sentence. Independent clauses are always followed by a pause in both medial and final positions. Independent clauses may be transitive, intransitive, or existential. These may be further divided into statement, command, interrogative, and question. Independent clauses are further distinguished by modal markers on the final verb in the predicate as described under verbs (Chapter 1). Sentences in which independent clauses occur as one or more of the bases are: Simple, Circumstantial (both bases), Motion imperative (both bases), Negative (first base), Conative (both bases), Antithetical (both bases), Disjunctive (both bases), Simple Comparative (both bases), Contrast Comparative (both bases), Simple Conditional (2nd base), Contrast Conditional (both bases), Emphatic (first base), Speech Quotation (both bases), Non-Speech Quotation (both bases), Continuation (all bases), Alternate (any base), Parallel (all bases), Sequence (any base), Juxtaposed (all bases).

4.1 TRANSITIVE CLAUSES

Transitive clauses contain the following elements with only the predicate being obligatory: question, time, location, subject, object, indirect object, instrument, one or two predicate extensions, and predicate. Object always follows subject in the clause. Indirect object optionally precedes object if predicate extension is present in the clause, otherwise it follows the object. If the subject is in focus (i.e. takes the emphasis focus enclitic -we), it occurs first in the clause preceding time and location, otherwise it follows both these elements. Question has no set place of occurrence but must precede predicate. Transitive clauses are distinguished from other clause types by the optional presence of an object. With the above considerations in mind a formula for transitive clauses may be stated as follows:

$$\pm Q \pm T \pm L \pm S \pm O \pm I.O. \pm I \pm P.E. \pm P.E. + P$$

4.1.1 Transitive Statement Clauses

Transitive statement clauses are distinguished by the affixation on the verb in the predicate and by intonation. The predicate takes an obligatory modal marker signifying indicative, declarative, or assertive

mode (see Section 1.9). The intonation is low falling for independent clauses and low level for dependent clauses.

Dependent:

balusa bani tobo erewe,...
plane at fare putting.emphasis
L O P

I paid the plane fare... OR I put the fare in the plane...

Independent:

aldimani kuria marega di pangwo
old.lady white.magic song say she.rested

The old lady entertained with fascinating singing. OR The old lady was singing fascinating songs.

4.1.2 Transitive Command Clauses

Transitive command clauses are distinguished by modal markers and intonation on the predicate. The predicate takes either imperative or jussive modal markers (see Section 1.9). A feature of the transitive command is its relative brevity. Usually only a predicate or predicate plus predicate extension occurs.

i te ya mola
this give here you.be Give it here!
O P P.E. P

4.1.3 Transitive Interrogative Clauses

Transitive interrogative clauses are distinguished by high-falling intonation and by the verb affixation in the predicate. The distinguishing verb affixation is the obligatory occurrence of the simple interrogative marker -o (see Section 1.9.4). The transitive interrogative clause requires a yes-no type answer, and/or may occur as the first part of a Disjunctive Sentence, or any part of an Alternative Sentence (see 5.2.6 and 5.3.2).

tobo na tenano?
pay I will.you.give Will you give me pay?
O I.O. P

er wenamin-mo... / wekinamne?
tree shall.I.cut.it.down.or shall.I.not.cut.it.down
O P

Shall I cut the tree down or not?

4.1.4 Transitive Question Clauses

Transitive question clauses are distinguished by high-falling intonation similar to that on the transitive interrogative clause and the verb affixation of the predicate. The distinguishing affixation is the

optional occurrence of the interrogative marker *e* (see 1.9.4). Transitive question clauses have either one of two other distinguishing features:

- (a) the obligatory presence of a question word
- or (b) they occur as the second base of a Disjunctive Question Sentence (see 5.2.6).

amaya	maimbol	i	makena	olin?
<i>girl.here</i>	<i>marble</i>	<i>this</i>	<i>where</i>	<i>did.you.throw</i>
	O		Q	P

Where did you throw this here girl's marble?

(See second part of example number 2 under 4.1.3.)

4.2 INTRANSITIVE CLAUSES

Intransitive clauses are distinguished by the absence of objects either direct or indirect. Independent intransitive clauses may be statement, command, interrogative, or question. A formula similar to transitive clauses minus the two object elements could be written. Dependent intransitive clauses are always statement type. Intransitive clauses are further distinguished semantically by the verbs that can occur in the predicate, e.g. verbs of motion.

hau	sipia	hamen	bani	wala	gala	ongwi
<i>animal</i>	<i>kite</i>	<i>heaven</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>fly</i>	<i>effect</i>	<i>it.went</i>
S		L		P		

The kite was flying up in the heavens.

4.3 EXISTENTIAL CLAUSES

Existential clauses are distinguished by the obligatory presence of the subject or question slots and the small number of verbs which occur as the only fillers in the predicate. These verbs all carry an existential meaning. (see also existential nouns in 2.1.1.) The most common are:

mol	to be (animate)
di	to be (inanimate)

It should be noted that the other verbs which occur in existential clauses may also occur in transitive and intransitive clauses having a different semantic connotation. Existential clauses may be statement, command, interrogative, or question following similar rules to transitive and intransitive clause types. Existential clauses may be simple or equational.

4.3.1 Simple Existential Clauses

Simple existential clauses contain only the subject or question and predicate as obligatory elements.

nimin sungwi
rain it.strikes It is raining.
S P

ara mome?
who is.it Who is it?
Q P

4.3.2 Equational Existential Clauses

Equational existential clauses contain a subject and a complement as well as a predicate as obligatory elements.

ni ama migi mongi
you girl little you.are You are a little girl.
S C P

4.4 SLOTS OF CLAUSES

The slots which may occur in clauses are question, time, location, subject, object, indirect object, instrument, complement, predicate extension, and predicate.

4.4.1 Question

Question slot is manifested by an interrogative pronoun. It always precedes the predicate. It may precede or follow other slots in the clause.

ni buku irai makena ene?
you book that where did.you.put
S O Q P

Where did you put the book (previously referred to)?

tal habang une?
what time did.you.come
Q T P

When did you come?

yal i ara ume?
male this who is.he.come
O Q P

Who is it?

4.4.2 Time

Time slot may be manifested by a noun phrase in which the main word is a temporal noun. It should be noted that the time element in a sentence or paragraph is often a separate clause either independent or

dependent showing other sentence level relationships such as *after*, *although*, *when*, etc. etc. which are defined by the verb morphology. These are not included clauses because they function as normal bases on the sentence level.

emgi weni hara unangwi
later very car it.will.come
T S P

The car will come much later.

4.4.3 Location

Location slot may be manifested by a noun phrase.

ban ta buku emgi
place one book put
L S P

I put the book someplace.

Gomri ime mongwi
Gomri down.at he.is
L P

He is at Gomri.

4.4.4 Subject

Subject slot in a clause may be manifested by a noun phrase or pronoun.

na iwe kun hama si ke nomgi
I focus pig black strike cook I.eat
S O P

I killed, cooked, and ate the black pig.

yal i na sungwi
male this me he.hit
S O P

He hit me.

4.4.5 Object

Object slot in a clause may be manifested by pronoun or noun phrase.

agr ta heba wumia
woman one sweet.potato she.dug.up
S O P

The woman dug up the sweet potato.

kiana na sungwi
my.enemy me they.hit
S O P

My enemies struck me.

ongi na oo bir weni kenamgi
 tomorrow I house big very I.shall.build
 T S O P
I will be building a very big house tomorrow.

4.4.6 Indirect Object

Indirect object slot may be manifested by a pronoun or noun phrase. In the case of the indirect object being a first person pronoun, two things may happen: the position of the indirect object moves to be contiguous with the final verb of the predicate, and the pronoun may be stated twice. In all other cases the indirect object precedes the instrument, predicate extension, and predicate. The indirect object may precede the object if a predicate extension occurs.

hamen haya yalhobi er para muru gintani na na tongwi
 heaven already fellows arrows all together immediately me me they.gave
 T S O P.E. I.O. P
Long ago the fellows all at once gave me their arrows.

ni ha maing di na to
 you words foundation say me give
 S O P I.O. P
Tell me the words of faith.

ni ha maing yal i di to
 you words foundation male this say give
 S O I.O. P
Tell him the words of faith.

4.4.7 Instrument

Instrument slot may be manifested by a noun phrase. It usually occurs directly preceding the predicate.

yal i na di sungwi
 male this me are he.struck
 S O I P

4.4.8 Complement

Complement slot may be manifested by a noun phrase.

ni al wai mongi
 you female good you.are
 S C P
You are a good woman.

kebena gul sungwi
 my.leg pain it.strikes
 O C P
My leg is paining.

4.4.9 Predicate Extension

Predicate extension slot is manifested by an adverb showing manner or direction. With the exception as described under indirect object it always occurs contiguous to the predicate. Two predicate extensions may occur in the one clause expressing manner and direction.

hau nugu mo ongui
animal kangaroo up it.went
 S P.E. P

The tree kangaroo went up (the tree).

ni haya uno?
you already have.you.come
 S P.E. P

Have you come already?

gir migi hobo kli haya ya wo
offspring small fellows ball already here come
 S O P.E. P.E. P

You boys bring the ball here!

4.4.10 Predicate

The predicate slot is always manifested by a verb phrase. As previously indicated in the chapter on phrases the locomotive aspect verb phrase may take a number of other clausal elements between the parts of the verb phrase. The predicate is the only obligatory element in transitive and intransitive clauses. The predicate shows the relationships between clauses as they are combined into sentences.

CHAPTER 5

5. SENTENCES

5.0 Sentences in Salt-Yui are classified according to the number of bases which go together to make up the particular sentence, i.e. single base, two, or multibase sentences. A sentence consists of at least one clause. Embedding of sentence within sentence is a common feature of the Salt-Yui language and for this reason long involved sentences without some sort of embedding do not occur. Once the embedding within any long sentence has been recognised the sentence structure ceases to appear so complex.

The analysis here presented of the sentence level is made irrespective of meaning. In other words the meaning of a sentence is not taken into account as a distinguishing feature although meaning is the basis used for the naming of sentences. The sentences are analysed only according to formal contrastive features which occur in the combinations of bases going together to make up the sentence. It will be noted, therefore, that certain sentences which contrast formally mean the same thing. The meanings are noted in the deep grammar categories.

Each sentence is set out with a bidimensional array showing the tagmemes which together make up the sentence and the various fillers of those tagmemes. Directly underneath this array is a formulaic summary, adapted from formal logic, of the deep grammar categories which encode into the one surface structure. The limitation rules of each array are then stated, followed by further features, which together with the rules, contrast this sentence type with the other sentence types in the paper. A list of examples is included, sub-divided into the deep grammar categories.

5.0.1 Sentence Periphery Items

The Sentence periphery items in Yui consist of exclamations, linkage, intonation, and pause.

Exclamations (see 2.3.6).

In Sequence Paragraphs a linkage between sentences is employed as a feature of the paragraph. This linkage is a repetition of the final verb phrase of the previous sentence with a change of aspect and the obligatory occurrence of a dependency marker. The repeated verb phrase occurs at the beginning of the sentence.

Contrasting intonation contours occur at the end of all sentence types unless embedding of one sentence type within another occurs. The four sentence final contrasting intonation contours are high level, low falling, low rising, and high falling. A high rising contour occurs with those non-final bases of sentences which are followed by pause.

Pause is a short space of silence in which breath is taken. In other words pause constitutes the end of a breath group.

5.0.2 Sentence Nuclear Items

Sentence nuclear items consist of bases, and markers. Each sentence consists of one or more bases according to the classification. The bases, in most instances, are manifested by a clause or an embedded sentence. The markers are tense, subject, degree, and specific sentence type markers.

The tense marker occurs as an affix in the predicates of the bases. The two tenses, the overtly marked irrealis and the covertly marked realis provide some of the distinguishing features of most sentence types. In other words the combinations of irrealis and realis tenses between the bases assumes importance on the sentence level as it often provides a distinguishing feature.

The subject marker also occurs as an affix on clause predicates. In most sentence types the occurrence of the subject marker in a clause which is the minimal filler of the sentence base, does not signal a change of subject in the following clause. However, there are some notable exceptions to this rule and these are noted in the limitation rules under the appropriate sentence types. In these sentence types, if the subject marker occurs in the first base and in the second base or following bases, a change of subject occurs. This provides a distinguishing feature of the sentence type.

Positive degree is unmarked, but negative degree occurs as an affix in the predicate of a clause. In a number of sentence types the combinations of degree between bases is a distinguishing feature.

Specific markers may be relationship or modal affixes attached to the predicates of clauses or connectives. As with the other markers described above, these specific markers add to the distinguishing features of the particular sentence type in which they occur.

5.1 SINGLE BASE SENTENCE

5.1.1 Simple Sentence

A simple sentence consists of a single clause only. This sentence is bounded by pauses and has an independent verb with final intonation. Sentence periphery linkage does not occur in this sentence type.

1. di golauna i yumgi
axe golauna this I.fixed.to.my.hip
I fixed the golauna axe to my hip.
2. hau nugu simgi
animal kangaroo I.kill
I killed a tree kangaroo.
3. hankun weni olo
supervise truly you.effect
Do it very carefully.
4. pino?
did.you.hear
Did you hear?
5. ni yasu ala mol dibilge
you two.people inside being you.two.say.it.is.so
You are both inside!

5.2 TWO BASE SENTENCES

Sentences with only two bases have independent verbs in both bases unless the sentence is embedded in another sentence, and then the second base has a dependent verb.

Table 5
Two Base Sentences: Summary of Formulas and Limitations

Sentence Type	Formula	Subject	Tense	Degree	Other
1. Circumstantial	+Circumstance + ±Marker ₁ +Result ±Marker ₂	Subject affix occurs in both bases Subjects may be same or different			Marker ₁ or Marker ₂ or both may occur Circumstance and Result may permute
2. Purpose Action	+Purpose +Action	Base ₁ : First or Second Base ₂ : Second	Base ₁ : Irrealis Base ₂ : Imperative, Realis, Interrogative, Irrealis	Both Positive	
3. Negative	+Statement +Negator		Only Realis occurs	Always Positive	
4. Conative	+Base ₁ +Base ₂	Subject affix occurs in both bases Subjects may be same or different	Base ₁ : Irrealis or Realis Base ₂ : Realis	Base ₁ : Positive Base ₂ : Positive or Negative Base ₁ : Negative Base ₂ : Positive	
5. Antithetical	+Thesis +Connector +Antithesis				
6. Disjunctive	+Base ₁ +Connector +Base ₂ +Marker	Subject affix occurs in both bases Subjects may be same or different	Same tense in both bases	If negative occurs it is in Base ₂	Filler of Predicate is the same in both bases
7. Simple Comparative	+Statement +Marker +Comparison	Subject affix occurs in both bases Subjects may be same or different	Both bases realis	Negative never occurs in both bases	

Table 5 (continued)

Sentence Type	Formula	Subject	Tense	Degree	Other
8. Contrast Comparative	+Statement +Marker +Comparison	Subject affix occurs in both bases Subjects may be same or different	Base ₁ : Irrealis Base ₂ : Realis	Bases must be different	Filler of Predicate is the same in both bases
9. Simple Conditional	+Condition +Marker +Deduction	Subject affix occurs in both bases Subjects may be same or different	Both bases Irrealis	Both bases positive	
10. Contrast Conditional	+Condition +Deduction	Subject affix occurs in both bases Subjects are always different	Both bases Irrealis		Bases may permute
11. Irreal Conditional	+Condition +Marker +Deduction +Marker	Subject affix occurs in both bases Subjects are always different	Negative Realis + Positive Realis +	Negative Realis Positive Realis or Negative Realis or Negative Irrealis	
12. Emphatic	+Part +Counterpart				
13. Speech Quotation	+Quote +Quote Formula	Quote Formula subject permutes to beginning of sentence			
14. Non-Speech Quotation	+Quote +Quote Formula	Quote: First or Third Quote Formula: Same showing intention or wish, different showing Awareness	Base ₁ : Irrealis Base ₂ : Realis or Irrealis		

Table 6
Two Base Sentences: Summary of Further Features and Deep Grammar

Sentence Type	Single Rhythm Unit	No Pause	Other	Deep Grammar
1. Circumstantial	+	+	-ia obligatory	Circumstance; relevant consideration and admonition
2. Purpose Action	+	+	Base ₁ : pre-contour Base ₂ : imperative or interrogative intonation	Two actions to be effected, Base ₂ immediately, Base ₁ not necessarily immediately
3. Negative	+	+	Never embedded	Negation of positive statement
4. Conative	+	+	Base ₂ predicate is <i>pai</i> or <i>di</i> to <i>exist</i> , <i>pir</i> to <i>sense</i>	Ability, fact, desire
5. Antithetical			-ba obligatory in base ₁	Mistaken idea, frustrated sequence, contrast, surprise
6. Disjunctive	+		-mo or -mere obligatory in base ₁	Anticipates a reply
7. Simple Comparative	+	+	-mere, -meri or tali obligatory in base ₁	Comparison of known with unknown, contrary of comparison is true
8. Contrast Comparative	+	+	-mere is obligatory in base ₁	There is a contrast between the two things compared

Table 6 (continued)

Sentence Type	Single Rhythm Unit	No Pause	Other	Deep Grammar
9. Simple Conditional	+		-a is obligatory in base ₁ and base ₁ takes non-final intonation	Hypothetical situation implied
10. Contrast Conditional	+			Hypothetical situation implied
11. Irreal Conditional	+	+	-a obligatory in base ₁ , ere obligatory in base ₂	The opposite of what is stated in the two bases is true
12. Emphatic	+	+		Asseveration
13. Speech Quotation	+	+	Predicate of Quote Formula must include <i>di say</i> Quote is usually imperfect aspect indicative mode	
14. Non-Speech Quotation	+	+	Predicate of Quote Formula is <i>di say</i> showing awareness, <i>di plus pi go</i> or <i>wi come</i> showing intention, and <i>di pir say sense</i> showing wish	Intention, awareness, wish

5.2.1 Circumstantial Sentence

The Circumstantial Sentence consists of two bases, both of which are obligatory. The first is a circumstance, and the second a consequence of the circumstance. Both of these bases may be manifested by a clause or any one of eight kinds of sentences. The Circumstantial Sentence also includes a nuclear slot, the marker *-ia*, 'limitational aspect and indicative mode'. This marker always occurs in the predicate of the last clause of either one or both of the bases.

Slot	Array			
	+Circumstance	+Marker ₁	+Consequence	+Marker ₂
Filler	clause SS CorrS AntiS JuxS ContS NSpQS EmpS	-ia	clause SS CorrS AntiS JuxS ContS SpQS EmpS NSpQS	-ia
Efficient Cause	P	∧	(P ⊃ Q)	

Limitation Rules:

- (a) The subject marker always occurs in the predicate of the first base but it does not necessarily signal a change of subject.
- (b) Marker₁ and/or Marker₂ occurs.
- (c) Circumstance and Consequence may permute.

Further Features:

The Circumstantial Sentence is always a single sentence rhythm unit with no pause between bases. The occurrence of the marker *-ia* limitational aspect, indicative mode is obligatory following at least one of the two bases.

Deep Grammar:

Encoded in the one surface grammar construction are circumstance (i.e. *In view of the fact that...*) and the result of that circumstance which may take the form of an admonition to take action appropriate to the circumstance.

Examples:

1. tal inanga haung mala omia / sigir kara inamna do
what you.will.do time near as.it.is work all we.shall.do say
As it is near the time for you to do it, we agree to go to work.
2. bo habi yuung i pira aulung u
sugar.cane banana plants taking go leaves coming
 wairamia / tani tani ya ire pire agr hon
as.they.grow.together one one nothing taking go women yams
 yanangwo bani yakio
they.shall.plant at do.not.plant
The leaves of the sugar-cane and bananas will tangle with each other so take them separately and do not plant where the women will have planted yams.
3. bigi siki^unia / al ta ikio
splash as.you.have.not.struck woman one do.not.take
Since you are not baptised do not take a second wife.
4. kura bir ta hol enga hara hol dimia / tani i nomani
trouble big one way you.put car way as.it.is one this mind
 si piro
striking feel
This is where your troubles lie - the car road - so remember this one thing!
5. hamen girekimia / honagi onamgi
heaven as.it.is.not.closed work I.shall.do
It is not night yet so I shall continue to work.
6. hamen wai tangwo / nimin siki^unamia
heaven good it.lights rain as.it.will.not.strike
The sky is clear so it will not rain.
7. hamen wai tamia / nimin siki^unamia
heaven good as.it.lights rain as.it.will.not.strike
In view of the fact that the sky is clear it will not rain.
8. nimin siki^unamia / hamen wai tangwi
rain as.it.shall.not.strike heaven good it.lights
It will not rain because the sky is clear.
9. hamen wai tamia / nimin siki^unamgi
heaven good as.it.lights rain it.will.not.strike
The sky is clear so it will not rain.
10. ...ari homena yare unangwi / nere panamia
men food they.plant they.will.come eat as.it.will.rest
...therefore it will be that those who come to plant will eat.

11. omagawe yakiabo manbi ungwo timiwe / kura hamil hon
 now.focus European ground he.came here.focus fight feud again
 bolkimia
 as.they.not.fight
*Now that the European has come to this place they do not carry out
 revenge any more.*
12. ena omaga Bare ha hol ol te mominia / pe ta na
 all.right now Barry word way effect give as.I.am reward one me
 tenamia
 as.he.shall.give
Since I am arguing with Barry he will pay me something.
13. ena na wailisi ali dinamia / nona panammo
 all.right me radio inside as.it.will.speak stubborn he.will.be.or
 ni pir molo
 you think be
*All right the radio will speak to me then see if he is still
 stubborn!*
14. nibil ongwo hankimna / na ali yame mominia
 sick effect I.did.not.see I inside down as.I.was
*I didn't see that he was sick because I was staying inside over
 there.*

5.2.2 Purpose-Action Sentence

Base one shows the purpose for which the motion command or interrogative of the second base is given. Base one may be manifested by a single clause or by any one of five sentence types, whereas base two is manifested by a non-expandable clause consisting only of the predicate or predicate plus predicate extension. The verbs *to go* and *to come* are the only verbs used in base two. The tense in base one is always the irrealis tense, implying that the action is yet to be accomplished. If the verb of the final predicate of base two is imperative mode then the tense is realis indicating that the importance of the action rather than the time it is performed is in focus. If the verb is in the interrogative mode the irrealis tense occurs showing that the inquiry is to do with an event not accomplished as yet. The verbs of the final predicates of both bases take the subject markers. The final independent verb of the first base ends in -a ~ -ia. The first alternate is most common and because of the tightness of the sentence the final two syllables /i/ and /a/ are fused into one. The differences between this sentence type and the Circumstantial Sentence are that whereas in the Circumstantial Sentence the second base may be expanded, it is virtually non-expandable here and the bases may permute in Circumstantial Sentence, but not so here. Other minor differences include the predominant use of the -a allomorph in

this sentence and the almost exclusive use of -ia allomorph in the Circumstantial Sentence; the second base of Circumstantial Sentence may include any verb whereas here it is limited to the two motion verbs.

Array

Slot	+Purpose	+Marker	+Action
Filler	clause SS CircS JuxS CorrS AntiS	-a -ia	clause with verbs of motion in predicate
Succession	P \wedge Q P \wedge <u>Q</u>		

Limitation Rules:

- (a) Tense: Base₁ irrealis
Base₂ imperative realis; interrogative irrealis
- (b) Degree: Base₁ Positive
Base₂ Positive

Further Features:

The bases of the Purpose-Action Sentence are united into one sentence rhythm unit with imperative intonation on the second base and pre-contour intonation on the first base. No pause occurs between bases. The actors must be identical in both bases or the actors in the second base are a subset of actors in the first base.

Deep Grammar:

The two actions are to be effected, the first not necessarily immediately, the second immediately.

Examples:

- ha di tomga i nabin di tenana / po
word saying I.gave this your.father say you.shall.give you.go
Go and tell your father what I told you!
- ha hol wai simia namna / wo
word way finish as.it.struck we.shall.go you.come
The court is over, let's go!
- gogo gogo kubahaba sire oli onga tali
foolish foolish murmur striking effecting.this you.effect the.same
pire dinana / poga
thinking you.shall.say go
Go and speak just the same as if you all spoke to no account at the same time!

4. pi unana pa
go you.shall.come go
You go and return!
5. namna / pana
we.shall.go you.go
Let's go!
6. er aulung Awala banana / po
tree leaf Awala you.shall.pull go
Awala, go and pull some leaves.
7. Awala pi dua nin dirana / po
Awala go dua yourself squeeze go
Awala, you go and squeeze some dua fruit.
8. ooo al oo namna / po
yes woman house we.will.go you.go
All right, let's go to the woman's house.
9. ya Awala si nenana / po
male Awala strike you.shall.eat go
Mr Awala, go and kill and eat it.
10. na pe ta na tenana / po
me reward one me you.shall.give go
Go and give me some payment.
11. ama ya ogolo weni mongwo kungworai
girl this.one.here beautiful truly she.is she.begat.that.is
olina dire hai me me ole (Simengwo bol
you.effected saying wail cry cry effecting Simengwo bed
nenana / po) dire...
you.shall.eat go saying
You intended to divorce the one who bore you this beautiful girl so
weeping you said (go, and return to Simengwo)... (Emebded in a
quotation sentence.)

5.2.3 Negative Sentence

The Negative Sentence is unusual in that it is the only sentence other than the Speech Quotation Sentence in which the first base may be manifested by something smaller than a clause. The second base always includes the verb *tamangwi* *not so* or derivative in the predicate. The realis tense occurs in each base indicating that the time element is not in focus at all. Though this is a negative statement both bases are positive degree; it is the overall statement which is negative, not the individual parts.

Array		
Slot	+Statement	+Negator
Filler	phrase clause SS CorrS JuxS	±noun phrase + tamangwi not so
Negation	P	

Limitation Rules:

- (a) Tense: only the realis occurs
- (b) Degree: both bases are always positive degree in form.

Further Features:

The Negative Sentence is a single sentence rhythm unit with no pause between bases. This sentence is never embedded in another sentence. The verb *tamangwi* *it doesn't matter*, the only obligatory element in base₂, is considered positive degree because there is no overt negative marker.

Deep Grammar:

The sentence implies the negative of what is stated, i.e. the positive statement is made and the verb *tamangwi* negates it:

...*This won't happen.*

...*I don't mean this.*

Examples:

1. gauna mapangwo / ha mitin i taman
my.skin rest.increasing word meeting this not.so
This meeting is not to present my ideas.
2. ha ta hol ime ire unamgi ha gile dungwo / taman
word one way down take I.shall.come word hard they.say not.so
The talk I have brought from down below is not difficult talk.
3. haung miki / taman
time many not.so
Many days (for work) this is not so.
4. Golin ari hobi tani / taman
Golin men fellows only not.so
Not only the Golin men. OR The Golin men only, not so.

5.2.4 Conative Sentence

This is a close-knit sentence type in that the second base is usually manifested by just a predicate or a predicate and predicate extension. The first base may be manifested by a clause or either of two sentence types. The subject of the first base may be any person or number but is always 3rd person indefinite number on base two. Ability, fact, and desire are the various meanings shown by this sentence.

Array		
Slot	+Base ₁	+Base ₂
Filler	clause CorrS JuxS	clause
Ability Fact Desire	Pa	

Limitation Rules:

- (a) Tense: may be any tense although the irrealis tense is not so frequently found in Base₂
- (b) Subject: Base₁ 1st, 2nd, or 3rd
Base₂ 3rd
- (c) Degree: Positive + Positive/Negative
Negative + Positive

Further Features:

The Conative Sentence is always a single sentence rhythm unit with no pause between bases. The first base may be expanded as a full clause and include embedding but in the second base only one clause occurs which may include a predicate extension. The predicate of the second base is filled by the existential verb *pai rest* and occasionally by *di to exist* (inanimate) or by the verb *pir to sense*.

Deep Grammar:

Encoded in the one surface grammar construction are:

- (a) ability: *He can run* *pai verb*
- (b) fact: *It is a fact that he ran* *pai or di verbs*
- (c) desire: *He wanted to run* *pir verb*

Examples:

Ability:

1. na omga / paikungwi
I I.effect it.does.not.rest
I cannot do it.
2. na omga / pangwi
I I.effect it.rests
I can do it.
3. na nalga / pangwi
I I.shall.go it.rests
I'll go.
4. hol nalga / paikimua
way I.shall.go it.does.not.rest
I am not able to walk along the road.
5. yal i ongwo / wai pangwi
male this he.effects good it.rests
He can do it well.

Fact:

6. na olkimga / pangwi
I I.did.not.do it.rests
I haven't done it yet.
7. [mongwo / dim]ba molkungwi
he.was it.is.but he.isn't
[It is a fact he was] but he isn't now.
8. gonaminga / pamua
I.shall.die it.rests
It's a fact I shall die.
9. hol wai ware uminga / dimia
path good walking I.came it.is
It's a fact I came along the good path.
10. na na sinangwo / pamia
me me they.shall.strike it.rests
It's a fact they shall kill me.
11. te wamiga / dimia
and she.walked.with it.is
And so she walked with her.
12. a awi irai na na tekirere [Awala tenga / pamia]
no dog that me me you.did.not.give Awala you.gave it.rests
No, you didn't give the dog to me [you gave it to Awala].
13. sibongwo u terewa sinangwo / pamia
it.shades come disappear it.will.strike it.rests
Darkness will cover them.

14. ni yalhobi kina ereho mol pai oli nabilga /
you fellows together with being resting effecting we.two.will.go
 pamia
it.rests
I will remain with you fellows (wherever you go).
15. ari talhan a nekungwo hobi tenamga /
people some.things hold they.did.not.eat fellows we.shall.give
 pamba
it.rests.but
Then we could give it to the poor.
16. yal ta na ana bani tol di inangwo / kunu
male one I my.hand at snatch say they.shall.take equal
 paikinamia
it.will.not.rest
No one will be able to snatch it out of my hand.

Desire:

17. na aldimani molia nalga / pirikla
I old.lady I.am I.shall.go I.do.not.sense
I'm old, so I do not wish to go.
18. yal i kuni nongwo / ha pirikungwo
male this theft he.eats word he.did.not.sense
He didn't want to steal.
19. honagi ongwo / pungwi
work he.effects he.sensed
He wanted to work.

5.2.5 Antithetical Sentence

The two bases of the Antithetical Sentence are obligatory as is the -ba concessive aspect, indicative mode marker on the thesis. The two bases have a minimal filler of a clause, or six other sentence types may be fillers. The thesis states a proposition: *I should have but* or *I did but*; then follows the antithesis stating what in fact happened. Where the same subject pronouns are expressed in both bases, there is no restriction of tense or negation, but the predicates may not express situational opposites.

Array			
Slot	+Thesis	+Connector	+Antithesis
Filler	clause SS CircS CorrS JuxS SpQS ConS NSpQS	-ba	clause SS CircS CorrS JuxS SpQS NSpQS
(1) Mistaken Idea	$(Q_{\beta}) \wedge {}_t P \wedge$		Q
(2) Frustrated Sequence	$(P \supset Q) \wedge P \wedge$		Q_{β}
(3) Contrast	Pa	\wedge	Qb
	Pa	\wedge	$\bar{Q}b$
	$P(a)$	\wedge	$\bar{P}(b)$
	Pa	\wedge	$P''b$
	Pab	\wedge	$\bar{P}ac$
(4) Surprise	$(P \supset Q) \wedge P \wedge$		R

Further Features:

The Antithetical Sentence consists of two rhythm units united into a single sentence by an overall intonation pattern. The thesis has non-final intonation followed by pause anticipating the thesis. The occurrence of the concessive aspect, indicative mode marker -ba obligatorily occurs as a connector between the thesis and the antithesis. This sentence may be embedded in other sentences.

Deep Grammar:

Although the usual surface grammar feature relationship of concession applies between the two bases, this may be united with a conditional, temporal, or causal relationship.

Encoded in the one surface grammar construction are:

- (1) Mistaken idea (when irrealis tense is in thesis, realis in antithesis)
- (2) Frustrated sequence (realis in thesis, either in antithesis)
- (3) Contrast
- (4) Surprise

Examples:

Mistaken idea:

1. na naminba / homgi
I I.will.go.but I.did.not.go
I thought I would go but I didn't.
2. na naminba ni hungi
I I.shall.go.but you you.did.not.come
I would go but you didn't come.
3. na honaminba / omgi
I I.shall.not.go.but I.went
I would not go but I went.
4. na ha bir dinaminba / ha migiga dimgi
I word big I.will.say.but word small I.said
I would speak a lot, but I said a few words.
5. kun siwa dingi pirikinanba, yal ta kun kungwo
pig I.hit you.said you.will.not.think.but male one pig he.bred
sinia
you.struck
Although you won't admit that you killed a pig you in fact killed
some one else's pig.

Frustrated sequence:

6. na kun weni haneba / han siralga paikungwi
I pig truly I.saw.but rope I.shall.strike it.rests.not
I saw the pig all right, but I couldn't catch it.
7. na kun weni haniba / sikiralgi
I pig truly I.saw.but I.shall.not.kill
I saw the pig all right but I shall not kill it.
8. harala dire umba / molkungwi
I.will.see saying he.came.but they.were.not
He came back to see but they were not there.
9. giring nawe wa dala di omba / kule i
baby that.focus unseen search I.will.say it.went.but hug take
simgi
I.strike
The baby wanted to go and search, but I held it close.
10. hamen tambawe / ha bani pir mol mol mol
heaven it.lights.but.focus word at thinking being being being
olemgi
I.effected
Even though it was daytime I stayed listening to the talk there.

11. aang irawe mantimirai goi goi umbawe /
mother that.focus ground.there.that sneak sneak came.but.focus
 ena Gamai bolo we di irai a molo puna
all.right Gamai together focus are that holding was rush
 sibiliawe
we.two.strike.focus
Although the mother would come back to attack, Gamai and I were
there with axes and we rushed at it.

Contrast:

12. na omba / ni hong'i
I I.went.but you you.did.not.go
I went but you didn't go.
13. na omba / ni hung'i
I I.went.but you you.did.not.come
I went but you didn't come.
14. na ha ta dikiminba / ni hadagi ding'i
I words some I.did.not.say.but you disrespectful you.said
I didn't say anything, but you were disrespectful.
15. na sungwo dima direre diiraba / ni unga hankirere
I he.struck it.is I.said I.said.that.but you you.came I.did.not.see
 diga pamue
I.say it.rests
I knew he struck me, I knew but it was not possible that I should
know you had come.
16. na nan honagi ol pairaba / ni arl ta unga pamia
I myself work effect I.rest.but you man one you.came it.rests
I was working by myself but now that you have come (you can help
me).
17. [momiraba / molkimia] u banta ongwo pangwo
he.was.but he.isn't.so come another.place he.went it.rests
[He was there but he isn't now], so he must have gone somewhere
else.

Surprise:

18. mebin dambawe / u glre olimge
tame it.was.but.focus fence pull.out I.effected
It was tame (I was surprised), I pulled out the fence.
19. ya nulu ime pire ere hoibi yuwo pire hanya
down river below went then other.side up went look.back
 olimba / ama sutal turai sua la gal dungwo
effected.but girl two those stiff effect they.effected
They came down, crossed to the other side, but when they looked
back there were two girls sitting like statues.

20. ari i de de de olo nigi de pire timarai
the.sun this burn burn burn effect evil consume sense thereabouts
 ure hamba / nirai yu yamia...
coming he. looked.but river thus fell
The sun had been burning hot so he was feeling upset, he came back
to look around, there was a waterfall...
21. aulu hole ne pimba / bengwi
leaf collect eating he.sensed.but it.was.salty
He tasted some from a leaf but it was salty.
22. ginangwo pi ala yuwo pire nir ta yu yangwo bengwo
it.will.close go inside above went water one thus it.fell it.salted
 nere wia dire ul yuwo pamba / ginangwo
eating I.come he.said sleep above he.rested.but it.will.close.up
 i eni bol tongwi
this dream struck he.gave
In the evening he went up to his house and thinking of the water-
fall which was salty and his tasting it and coming up he went to
sleep, however he was given a dream.

5.2.6 Disjunctive Sentence

The Disjunctive Sentence has two bases joined by connectives *mo*, *mere* or. This sentence type contrasts with the Alternative Sentence in that *mere*, as a connective, does not occur in the Alternative Sentence. The Alternative Sentence may have from one to five bases instead of the obligatory two of the Disjunctive Sentence. The connectives occur attached only to the subject marker in Disjunctive Sentences whereas they may occur as free forms following a verb showing aspect and mode, in an Alternative Sentence. The optionally occurring *-e*, interrogative marker, following the second base of the Disjunctive Sentence does not occur in the Alternative Sentence. The Disjunctive Sentence anticipates a reply, whereas the Alternative Sentence does not necessarily anticipate a reply.

Array

Slot	+Base ₁	+Connective	+Base ₂	±Marker
Filler	clause EmpS	<i>mo or</i> <i>mere or</i>	clause	<i>e</i>
Negation	Pa	‡	Pa	
Antonym	Pa	‡	Pb	
	Pa	‡	Pa"	
	Pax	‡	Pax"	
	Pa	‡	P"a	

Limitation Rules:

- (a) Tense: same in both bases
- (b) Subject: Subject Marker occurs on both verbs. The free form of the subject only occurs in Base₁ if both bases are same subject, otherwise both free form subjects occur, except in a few isolated examples
- (c) Predicate: same verb in both bases
- (d) Degree: if negative occurs it is in Base₂

Further Features:

The Disjunctive Sentence is a single sentence rhythm unit with final interrogative intonation on Base₂. Base₁ is followed by little or no pause but carries non-final interrogative intonation. The connectives *mo*, *mere* or obligatorily follow Base₁, being attached to the subject marker and the interrogative marker *-e* optionally follows Base₂.

Deep Grammar:

The Disjunctive Sentence anticipates a reply. The disjunction may occur between antonyms, i.e. *John or Paul*, *big or small*, *positive or negative*.

Examples:

Negation:

1. *kun mom-mo / molkime?*
pig it.is-or is.it.not
Is the pig there or not?
2. *yali um-mere / hume*
male.this he.came-or did.he.not.come
Did he come or not?
3. *on-mere / hon?*
you.go-or go.you.not
Did you go or not?
4. *yali sitori ha dungwo pin-mo / pirkin?*
they story word they.said did.you.hear-or didn't.you.hear
Did you or didn't you hear what they said?

Antonym:

5. *Mau um-mo / Bomahau u-me?*
Mau he.came-or Bomahau came.he
Did Mau or Bomahau come?
6. *bir dim-mere / migiga dime?*
big it.is-or small is.it
Is it big or small?

7. hara mo om-mo / ya ome?
car up it.go-or down go.it
Did the car go up or down?
8. yali hulu bane mom-mere / ganba bani mome?
he stone at he.is-or ground at is.he
Is he sitting on the stone or the ground?
9. yali manbi hol um-mere / balusa bani ume?
he earth path he.came-or plane at did.he.come
Did he come by road or plane?
10. opisi ala en-mo / oo kepanga ala dime?
office inside you.put-or house you.built inside is.it
Did you put it in your office or is it in your house?
11. hona lok solim-mo / ya dime?
door lock unlocked-or nothing is.it
Is the door unlocked or still fast?

5.2.7 Simple Comparative Sentence

Statement and comparison are the two bases of this sentence. They are joined by a connective denoting comparison, which always follows the statement. The statement is manifested by a single clause in which the final verb of the predicate is always marked for perfect aspect and indicative mode. The tense is usually the realis tense implying that the time factor is not relevant to the idea of resemblance. No use of the negative suffix in the predicate of either base has been noted. The subject of the comparison may permute to sentence initial position. The use of the negative and different tenses distinguishes the Contrast Comparative Sentence from the Simple Comparative Sentence.

Array

Slot	+Statement	+Connective	+Comparison
Filler	clause	mere <i>the same as</i> meri <i>the same as</i> tali <i>the same as</i>	clause CorrS JuxS
Factual similarity	1P	^	P
Contrafactual similarity	(Q _β) ^ 1P	^	Q

Limitation Rules:

- (a) Tense: realis in both bases
- (b) Subject: subject marker occurs on both bases whether the subjects are the same or different
- (c) Degree: both bases positive
- (d) Markers: mere, meri imply that the subject of the comparison is present; tali implies that the subject of the comparison is known but not present

Further Features:

The Simple Comparative sentence is manifested by a single sentence rhythm unit with no pause between bases. The Statement is always a clause with no embedding. The subject of the exponents of the Comparison optionally permutes to sentence initial position.

Deep Grammar:

Encoded in the one surface grammar structure are:

- (a) Comparisons between two objects in which the speaker is comparing the unknown with the known.
- (b) Expressions of comparison implying that the contrary of the comparison is true.

Examples:

Factual similarity:

1. eri holo holo Oirima hongwo-tali-we / yu hongwi
ridge side side Oinima exist-the.same.as-focus thus it.exists
On one side the ridge was like Oinima.
2. yu ni oo kepanga malgi yanga-tali / ali
thus you house you.cook.sleep home you.plant-the.same.as inside
 ya emgi
nothing I.put
I put aside (bulbs) just as you put (bulbs) aside in your house.
3. aldimani irai dungwo-meri / yu olere kuria marega
old.lady that she.said-the.same.as thus effecting white magic
 dipangwo hamen tangwo
saying.she.rested heaven brightened
The old lady entertained him with fascinating singing, just as she said she would until dawn.
4. yagaling inga-mere / yagaling yu monangwo
youth you.vote-the.same.as youth thus they.will.be
 inanba...
you.well.get.but
However, if you elect young men the same as these...

5. ena ya ha dungwo-meri / hol pai ditominia
all.right ah word he.said-the.same.as way side I.merely.told
All right, I merely told just what he said.
6. heba sinamo keyo dungwo-mere /
sweet.potato early.morning you.cook they.said-the.same.as
 kerala dire onia
I.will.cook saying you.effected
Just as they told you to cook the sweet potato early in the morning
you carried out your intention to cook.
7. te dungwo yal i tibi olinga-tali / para olinia
and said male take reveal you.effect-the.same.as all you.effect
The men that you revealed to have spoken the same as those you
revealed (i.e. they revealed the correct men). (Idiomatic usage.)

Contrafactual similarity:

8. ni pinga-mere / dinua
you you.thought-the.same.as you.said
You talk as if you knew (but you don't know).
9. awi giring pangwo-meri / panua
dog baby it.is-the.same.as you.are
You sleep like a dog (but you aren't a dog).

5.2.8 Contrast Comparative Sentence

The Contrast Comparative Sentence is similar to the Simple Comparative in that it uses the mere connective but not the other forms noted under the previous sentence type. The statement always takes the perfect aspect and indicative mode on the final verb in the predicate and must be affixed by irrealis tense, thus implying a fictitious statement. Either the statement or the comparison must be negative but never both.

Array

Slot	+Statement	+Marker	+Comparison
Filler	clause CorrS JuxS	mere the same as	clause
Frustrated obligation	(oPa \supset Pa) \wedge oPa	\wedge	$\bar{P}a$
	(o $\bar{P}a$ \supset $\bar{P}a$) \wedge o $\bar{P}a$	\wedge	Pa

Limitation Rules:

- (a) Tense: Base₁ irrealis, Base₂ realis
- (b) Subject: Subject affix occurs in both bases, although they are always the same subject

- (c) Predicate: same verb in predicate in both bases
 (d) Degree: Positive + Negative
 Negative + Positive

Further Features:

The Contrast Comparative Sentence is a single sentence rhythm unit with no pause between bases. The occurrence of the marker *mere* is obligatory, and it is attached to the predicate of the statement following the modal marker.

Examples:

1. *dikinangwo-mere / dungwi*
he.will.not.say-the.same.as he.said
He should not have said it, but he did.
2. *hara unangwo-mere / ungwe*
car it.will.come-the.same.as it.has.not.come
The car should have come, but it hasn't.
3. *gir i molkinangwo-mere / mongwi*
child this it.will.not.be-the.same.as it.is
He should not be a baby, but he is.
4. *ari hobi pir tenangwo-mere tekungwi*
people fellows sense they.shall.give-the.same.as they.did.not.give
They should have believed, but they didn't.

Note, Example 1. could be said with identical meaning using an Adversative Sentence in which a conative sentence is embedded in the thesis, i.e.:

dikinangwo dimba / dungwi
he.will.not.say it.is.but he.said
He should not have said it, but he did.

5.2.9 Simple Conditional Sentence

The Simple Conditional Sentence consists of two bases: condition and deduction. The condition is always followed by the conditional marker *-a* attached to subject marker in the predicate. The verb of the predicate has no aspect marker, may be either tense. The deduction, on the other hand, is always marked by irrealis tense, takes aspect markers in non-interrogative clauses. The fillers of both bases are clauses. No embedding of sentences within bases occurs in this sentence type.

Array

Slot	+Condition	+Marker	+Deduction
Filler	clause	-a	clause
Hypotheticality	Pa	⊃	Qb

Limitation Rules:

- (a) Tense: The condition is marked by irrealis or realis, the deduction always by irrealis tense
- (b) Degree: Both bases are always positive.

Further Features:

The Simple Conditional Sentence is a single sentence rhythm unit with non-final intonation and slight pause between the condition and the deduction.

Deep Grammar:

The Simple Conditional Sentence implies a hypothetical situation.

Examples:

- na irala / yali na sinangwi
I if.I.will.take he me he.will.strike
If, when I take it, he will hit me.
- ni inana / yali ni sinangwi
you if.you.will.take he you he.will.strike
If you take it, he will hit you.
- yali kun giring inama / aang sinangwi
he pig baby if.he.will.take mother it.will.strike
If he steals the baby pig, the mother will bite him.
- na inamna / pe talmere na tenane?
I if.I.shall.take reward how.much me will.you.give
If I take it, how much will you pay me?

N.B. A comparison of a Circumstantial Sentence and example 1. gives an interesting switch of meaning, i.e. Circumstantial Sentence:

na iralia yal i na sinangwi
I as.I.will.take male this me he.will.strike
As I intend to take it, he will hit me.

Here the speaker intends to do something despite the consequence whereas in example 1. the speaker has no intention of taking it showing his reason in a true conditional sentence.

5.2.10 Contrast Conditional Sentence

The Contrast Conditional Sentence is similar to the Simple Conditional Sentence in that it consists of two bases, a Condition, and a Deduction.

The differences are that in the Contrast Conditional Sentence -

1. The conditional marker -a does not occur.
2. One base must be negative and the other positive.
3. Both bases are marked by irrealis tense.
4. Fillers of bases may be other sentences (see array) embedded in the bases.

Slot	Array	
	+Condition	+Deduction
Filler	clause CorrS CircS JuxS	clause CircS JuxS CorrS EmpS
Hypotheticality	\bar{P} \supset	Q

Limitation Rules:

- (a) Degree: one base must be negative and the other positive
- (b) Tense: both bases irrealis tense
- (c) Form: the bases may permute

Further Features:

The Contrast Conditional Sentence is a single sentence rhythm unit with non-final intonation and pause between condition and deduction.

Deep Grammar:

The Conditional Sentence implies a hypothetical situation.

Examples:

1. *nimin sikinangwo / er kumba gonangwi*
rain it.will.not.strike tree I.tend it.will.die
If it does not rain the tree I planted will die.
2. *nimin sinangwo / er kumba golkinangwi*
rain it.will.strike tree I.tend it.will.not.die
If it rains the tree I planted will not die.
3. *ni ha wai di na tenanga / na ni*
you word good saying me if.you.shall.give I you
sikiragarai
I.will.not.strike.that
If you tell me the truth I won't hit you.

5.2.11 Irreal Conditional Sentence

The Irreal Conditional Sentence may be termed Contrary-to-fact Conditional Sentence. It is a two base sentence consisting of condition and deduction. The unusual feature of this sentence type is the occurrence following the deduction of the grammatical relationship marker -ere. This means that it occurs sentence finally whereas in all other occurrences it occurs sentence medially. This is a distinguishing feature of this sentence type. The strict limitations of tense/degree combinations allowable in this sentence also distinguish it from the other conditional sentences.

Array

Slot	+Condition	+Marker	+Deduction	+Marker
Filler	clause	-a	clause	-ere
Contrafactuality	$P_{\beta} \wedge [P_{\beta} \supset Q_{\beta}] \wedge [P \supset Q]$			

Limitation Rules:

- (a) Tense/Degree: Base 1 Base 2
- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------|
| negative + realis | + | negative + realis |
| | | { positive + realis |
| positive + realis | + | { negative + realis |
| | | { negative + irrealis |

Further Features:

The Irreal Conditional Sentence is a single sentence rhythm unit with no pause between bases. The deduction is followed by the indefinite relationship marker -ere. The condition is followed by the conditional marker -a.

Deep Grammar:

This construction implies that the opposite of what is stated in the two bases is true. It often occurs in heated argument or from a socially superior member of society to one on a lower level, but may also be used to state the obvious.

Examples:

- God molkima / ganba dikungure
God if.he.was.not earth it.was.not
If there had been no God, there would not be any earth.
- ni honagi kara ol wai sina / homena ni tegere
you work all effecting finish if.you.have.struck food you give
If you had finished the work, I would have given you some food.

3. ni ha wai di na tena / na ni sikigere
 you word good say me if.you.gave I you I.strike.not
 If you had told me the truth, I would not have hit you.

5.2.12 Emphatic Sentence

The Emphatic Sentence consists of two bases: part and counterpart. The part may be manifested by a single clause or any one of seven sentence types. The counterpart is always manifested by a fragment which may be a demonstrative, locative, directional, or a combination of these. The part is always marked for perfect aspect and indicative mode.

Array

Slot	+Part	+Counterpart
Filler	clause CorrS JuxS SpQS CompS AntiS CircS NSpQS	clause fragment (demonstrative, locative, direc- tional, or com- bination of these)
Asseveration	(E)ab	

Limitation Rules:

None.

Further Features:

The Emphatic Sentence is a single sentence rhythm unit. Base₁ is always a complete sentence in itself but is obligatorily marked for perfect aspect and indicative mode. The clause fragment manifesting base₂ may be a demonstrative, a locative, a directional, or a combination of these. This sentence type often occurs embedded particularly in the Sequence Sentence but also occurs alone as a complete statement.

Deep Grammar:

The two parts of the sentence are semantically equal and impossible to translate satisfactorily into English (see examples). However, the main thrust of the use of the counterpart is that of asserting that something is true.

Examples:

1. oo ke pangwo iwe eri holbani hol ya ongwo ongwo
house building resting focus ridge on.one.side way down goes goes
 ongwo ya yolibi ongwo / yala
goes down below they.go below.is
Now concerning his house, the ridge opposite goes on and on, down
out of sight.
2. ni wa hankire gin taniga nangawe, [pi
you walking having.not.seen time one you.will.go.focus going
 oo i wa ira si inanga / irai]
house this walking from striking you.will.take that.is
Having not been here one day, you will come and then you will have
to really look for his house. That is so.
3. na homa wamga / irawe
I earlier I.walked it.is.certain
I have been before. That is so.
4. yong don kengwo / irawe
intestines savoury they.are it.is.certain
The intestines are really savoury. That is so.

5.2.13 Speech Quotation Sentence

The Speech Quotation Sentence is a two base sentence consisting of a quote and a quote formula. The quote may be manifested by anything from a single word to a discourse, but if it is a sentence, paragraph, or clause, it always ends with a final predicate in which the imperfect aspect and indicative mode occur. However, if an Emphatic Sentence occurs finally in the quote then this rule is not valid. The use of the Emphatic Sentence in a Speech Quotation Sentence is infrequent. The verb *di to say* always occurs in the quote formula and usually occurs immediately following the quote. The influence of Neo-Melanesian has been noted in that the quote formula may permute to sentence initial position equalling 'em i tok olsem', but this influence is not widespread as yet, and so, usually only the subject of the quote formula permutes to sentence initial position (see Example 2.).

Array

Slot	+Quote	+Quote Formula
Filler	discourse paragraph sentence phrase word	clause containing verb <i>di to say</i>
Reporting	Q ^	wP

Limitation Rules:

- (a) any type of discourse, paragraph, sentence, phrase, or word may occur in the quote
- (b) the subject of the quote formula permutes to sentence initial position

Further Features:

The Speech Quotation Sentence is a single sentence rhythm unit with no pause between bases. The quote formula is manifested by a predicate in which the verb *di to say* must occur. The actual words spoken are never quoted in identical form. The final verb of each sentence of the words spoken is changed into imperfect aspect and indicative mode in the quote part of the sentence. The actual words spoken are usually perfect aspect or limitational aspect.

Examples:

1. "hauhoi ta momia haya wo. hauhoi ta i sina
cassowary one as.it.is immediately come cassowary one this centre
oleminia haya wo" / dimgi
we.effect immediately come I.said
*I said, "There is a cassowary so come at once. We have forced him
into the centre so come at once."*
2. aldimani irai molere, "ni hau nerere ere ongere na yong
old.woman that being you pork eating having you.go I stomach
i banihobi dinangwo neralua" / dungwo
this round.about it.shall.be I.shall.eat she.said
*The old lady said, "If there are bits and pieces of the intestines
left over after you have gone, I will eat them."*
3. "diki", / dungwi
it.isn't he.said
"There are none," he said.
4. "ni habi nenga irai makena ine?" / dungwi
you banana you.eat that where did.you.get.it he.said
"Where did you get the banana you ate?", he asked.

5.2.14 Non-Speech Quotation Sentence

As with the Speech Quotation Sentence the Non-Speech Quotation Sentence consists of two bases: a quote, and a quote formula. The difference between the two sentence types is, that that quote of the NSpQS is never more than a clause or one of two sentence types and the quote is always in the irrealis tense, either overtly marked for limitational aspect or ellided to a form which is still limitational aspect but the marker *-i* does not occur. The predicate of the quote

formula also includes *di to say*, as it does in the SpQS, however the usage is different (see Further Features).

Array		
Slot	+Quote	+Quote Formula
Filler	clause CorrS JuxS	clause containing verb <i>di to say</i> <i>di pir to say-sense</i> <i>di say</i> plus motion verb
Intention	iPa ^	Qa
Awareness	aPa ^	Qb
Belief	dPa ^	Qa

Limitation Rules:

(a) The predicate of quote is irrealis tense. It is either marked or unmarked for limitational aspect. The unmarked alternative is the result of ellision.

(b) If the subject of the quote is first person, it shows intention, whereas if 3rd person it shows awareness or belief. The subject of the quote formula is the same as the quote to show intention and belief, but different to show awareness.

Further Features:

The Non-Speech Quotation Sentence is a single sentence rhythm unit. The predicate of the quote formula is restricted to *di to say* showing awareness, and *di pir to say-sense* showing belief, *di say* plus motion verb showing intention. Nothing occurs between the Quota and the predicate of the quote formula. The subject of the quote formula permutes to sentence initial position. Although the sentence is similar in form to the Speech Quotation Sentence it does not quote the actual words spoken.

Examples:

Intention:

1. yal i sirala / di ongwi
male this I.will.strike saying he.went
He went to kill him.
2. ena ari wiyol homena ya ni terala / di sina
all.right people tribe food plant you I.shall.give say inside
unangwo
they.shall.come
All right, other tribes shall come to plant food for you.

Belief:

3. kun na na sinama / di pungwi
pig me me it.will.strike saying it.senses
I believed the pig would kill me.
4. ...ta na tenama / di pire di mominia
one me he.will.give say sense say I.am
...I hoped he would give me something so I am talking.

Awareness:

5. kun na na sinama / dire te omgi
pig me me he.will.strike saying away he.went
Knowing that the pig would strike him he ran away.

Repetition of na implies the actor is telling the story. One na implies 3rd person is telling the story.

6. ya molo nimin yamia / dire...
nothing I.was rain as.it.was saying
I was aware that it was raining, so I did nothing...

5.3 MULTI BASED SENTENCES**5.3.1 Continuation Sentence**

The Continuation Sentence consists of two or three bases in which base₂ and base₃ are expounded by repetitions of the verb in the exponent of base₁. This sentence type often serves to mark a new paragraph in a Narrative Discourse. The sentence has not been analysed as a verb phrase, as verb phrases are only expounded by verb stems with no affixation except on the final verb, which is fully declined.

Array

Slot	+Base ₁	+Base ₂	+Base ₃
Filler	clause CorrS	clause	clause
<u>Pa</u>			

Limitation Rules:

- (a) Tense: all bases are marked for irrealis or all bases realis tense
 (b) Degree: always positive

Deep Grammar:

This construction implies that the event is conceived of as covering a period of time.

Examples:

1. manbi timi di wanga / wanga / wanga
ground here saying you.walk you.walk you.walk
You walk around, and walk around, and walk around discussing. OR
You are always talking about it around here.
2. te eri holbani hol ya ongwo / ongwo / ongwo
also ridge on.one.side way down it.goes it.goes it.goes
The ridge continues down on the other side.
3. malgi monga / momga / momga
ceremonial.ground I.am I.am I.am
I stay at home.
4. han momga / momga / momga
looking I.am I.am I.am
I watch and wait. OR I keep watching.
5. [ni dingere / dingere] [na dimgere / dimgere] dinamia
you you.say you.say I I.say I.say it.will.be
You and I will go on talking.
6. bina yong i ol na tomia / tomia
head intestine this effect me they.gave they.gave
They kept fixing up my head gear.
7. mine bolo di nanga / nanga / nanga...
carefully together say you.will.go you.will.go you.will.go
You will go on carefully speaking about it.

5.3.2 Alternative Sentence

The Alternative Sentence consists of one or more bases. Four is the greatest expansion so far noted but the possibilities are unlimited. The Alternative Sentence differs from the Disjunctive Sentence in the following respects:

1. One, two, or more bases may occur whereas two bases are obligatory in the Disjunctive Sentence.
2. -mo, the enclitic *or*, is obligatory following all bases whereas it only optionally follows base₁ in Disjunctive Sentence.
3. The second base of the Disjunctive Sentence carries final intonation whereas no base in the Alternative Sentence carries final intonation, indicating there are further possibilities.

Array

Slot	+Base ₁	+Connective	+Base ₂	+Connective	+Base ₃	+Connective
Filler	clause CorrS JuxS	-mo or	clause	-mo or	clause	-mo or
	Pa	v	Pb	v	Qa	
	Pa	v	Qa	v	Na	
	Pax	v	Pay	v	(Paz)	
	Pab	v	Pac	v	Pan	

Limitation Rules:

- (a) Tense: same tense throughout
- (b) Predicate: in two bases - both the same
in more than two bases - all the same or all different

Further Features:

Each base, including the last, of the Alternative Sentence has non-final interrogative intonation with the implication that there are further alternatives. The enclitic, -mo or, occurs with each base. The third possibility may be expressed by a non-verbal gesture. In contrast to the Disjunctive Sentence this structure implies unlimited possibilities.

Deep Grammar:

There is a suggestion of uncertainty on the part of the speaker.

Encoded into this surface structure are:

- (a) Rhetorical Question
- (b) Alternation

Examples:

- abelabo ta na tenammo / moni na tenammo / pil na
sarong one me he.shall.give.or money me he.shall.give.or salt me
tenammo?
he.shall.give.or
Will he give me a sarong, or money, or salt?
- homaulu bir hara holi ni nin maga inangamo?
path big car way you yourself mark you.shall.get.or
Do you only work on your own part of the road or...?
- teni han monanmo?
intently looking you.will.be.or
Will you stare or...?
- yali mommo / molkimmo?
he he.is.or he.is.not.or
Is he there or isn't he? (or has he gone somewhere or...)

5. yolbi yammo / mibi yammo...?
downstream it.falls.or upstream it.falls.or
Is it ground belonging to upstream people or downstream people?
(or to some others or...)
6. te banta i ganba ta moreyare dinangwomo?
also place.another this ground one up.or.down it.will.be.or
Also at a place where the ground is uneven or...?
7. te hara wi yuwo ya tenangwo ali holbani
also car coming above down it.will.give inside at.the.place
 moyuwo pi yaime wi dire hara wil pi pasime
up.above going down.below coming saying car wheel going stuck
 onangwomo?
it.will.effect.or
Also cars are always coming up and down so when you hear that one
is bogged or...?

5.3.3 Parallel Sentence

The Parallel Sentence consists of at least two bases but may have three. This sentence which is usually embedded in another sentence is used to describe similar actions occurring simultaneously or in sequence. The exponents of each base are the same, with only minor variations. These minor variations do not amplify so much as describe parallel events.

Array

Slot	+Base ₁	+Base ₂	+Base ₃
Filler	clause	clause	clause
Parallel	Pax ^	Pay ^	Pax
Coupling	Pax ^	Pbx ^	Pnx

Limitation Rules:

- (a) Tense: realis
- (b) Subject: the same in each base
 or different in each base
- (c) Predicate: same in all bases
- (d) Degree: same in all bases

Further Features:

The Parallel Sentence is a single sentence rhythm unit with each base characterised by non-listing intonation with slight pause, however the tempo of the whole unit is increased, with descrescendo on the final base. This sentence always occurs embedded within another sentence.

Deep Grammar:

In the deep structure there is always one term different in each predication.

Examples:

1. er ta bani pire / irisi ta bani pire / irisi ta bani
tree one at it.goes jumping one at it.goes jumping one at
 pire...
it.goes
It (tree kangaroo) goes to one tree, jumps to another, jumps to
another...
2. yal ta mong holo dimia / yal ta mong holo dimia
man one right side as.it.is man one right side as.it.is
One side belongs to one fellow, one side belongs to the other fellow.
3. yal tau ungwi / yal tau ungwi / yal tau ungwi / yal tau ungwi
male some came male some came male some came male some came
Some fellows came from all directions.

5.3.4 Correlated Sentence

The Correlated Sentence is a complex sentence type of two or more bases in which many deep grammar categories are encoded. The predicate of each base takes the grammatical relationship marker of dependency -e/-ere. The last base only does so if the sentence is embedded in another sentence.

Array

Slot	+Relation ₁	+Marker	+Relation ₂	+Marker	+Relation ⁿ	+Marker
Filler	clause	-e -ere	clause	-e -ere	clause	-e -ere
Hypotheticality	P	⊃	Q			
Succession	<u>P</u> ‡ <u>P</u>	∧	<u>Q</u> ‡ <u>Q</u>	∧	... <u>N</u> ‡ <u>N</u>	
Overlap	<u>P</u>	∧	<u>Q</u>	∧	... <u>N</u>	
Efficient Cause	P	∧	P ⊃ Q			
Frustrated Sequence	(P ⊃ Q) ∧ P	∧	<u>Q</u>			
Contra-factuality	P _β ∧ [P _β ⊃ Q _β]	∧	[P ⊃ Q]			
Excluded Middle	P	‡	Q			
Coupling	P	∧	Q	∧	...N	

Limitation Rules:

None

Further Features:

The Correlated Sentence is a single sentence rhythm unit with no pause between bases. -e/-ere marker of dependency is obligatory following all bases except the final. No embedding occurs within any base of this sentence type, however this sentence type is itself frequently embedded within other sentence types. -na marker of immediate sequence, *and then*, or *we emphasis* is optional on any base except the last.

Examples:

Hypotheticality:

1. ni honagi para ol wai sikingere / homena ta ni
you work all effecting you.have.not.finished food one you
 tekinamgi
I.will.not.give
If you do not finish your work, I will not give you any food.

Succession:

2. para yu tani tani yare / bo yare / dire / mongere...
all thus one one plant sugar.cane plant say you.are
Plant them all separately and the sugar cane, then wait...
3. sinatu kene bol ire / 'hang' sungwo i bol ire / onzwi
ruffle oversee fight take hang it.strikes this fight take it.went
It ruffled its feathers to frighten, then snorted and ruffling its feathers it ran away.

Overlap:

4. u singere / mala nangure / para gananio
fence you.strike near it.will.go all you.shall.burn
When the fence is nearly finished burn up the rubbish.

Efficient Cause:

5. han kun ole / bolere...
looking well you.effect you.strike
Do the marking properly...

Frustrated Sequence:

6. kula na sinama dire / ari miki pire / simgi
beak us it.would.strike thinking men many go we.kill
It would strike us with its beak, but many men came and we killed it.

Contrafactuality:

7. ni wai mongere / talhan ni tenamgi
you good you.are something you I.will.give
If you had behaved, I would have given you something.

Coupling:

8. ha bir dire / migi dire / dinangwo
word big saying little saying they.will.say
They will tell long stories and short stories.

Warning:

9. honagi ol wai singere / ta paikinangure / homena
work effecting you have.finished one it.shall.not.be food
 ikinangi
you.will.not.get
Finish your work otherwise you will get nothing to eat. OR If you
do not finish your work you will get nothing to eat.

Excluded Middle:

10. ni ongi honmile wo ta paikinangure / na homena
you tomorrow morning very one it.shall.not.be I food
 ikinamgi
I.will.not.take
Come early tomorrow otherwise I will not buy your food. OR If you
do not come early I will not buy your food.

5.3.5 Sequence Sentence

The Sequence Sentence is a multibased sentence type in which many different sentence types may be embedded in the bases. The ideas of the sentence, when showing succession, may be temporal, that is moving in time, or spatial, that is moving across a scene in description.

Array

Slot	+Antecedent ₁	+Antecedent ₂	+Antecedent ⁿ	+Consequence
Filler	clause CorrS EmpS AntiS CircS SCondS CCompS JuxS SpQS ContS SCompS ConS NSpQS	As for Antecedent ₁	As for Antecedent ₁	As for Antecedent ₁
Overlap	P ≠ <u>P</u> ^	Q ≠ <u>Q</u> ^	R ≠ <u>R</u> ^	N ≠ <u>N</u>
Succession	P ^	Q ^	R ^	N

Limitation Rules:

None

Further Features:

There is non-final intonation on each antecedent base followed by distinct pause without descrecendo. Considerable embedding may occur in each base. The emphatic/focus marker -we is optional on any of the bases.

Deep Grammar:

The Sequence Sentence shows implicit chronological succession or overlap.

Examples:

1. Antecedent₁ Antecedent₂:JuxS

pai molewe / han momga momga hamen tambawe
resting I.was.focus seeing I.was I.was I.was heaven light.but.focus

Saraba haung pi banta pai molewe /
Saturday time going another.place resting I.was.focus

Antecedent₃:ClAntecedent₄:JuxS

ena ha bani pir mol mol ole / tanangwo irawe
so word at hearing being being I.effected will.lighten that.focus

ere omga pi monga pi momga pi momga ala hol i ime
having gone going I.was going I.was going I.was inside way this down

Consequence:SeqS

pi molewe / ena na pi sinali momgi
going was.focus then I going middle.inside I.was

I slept, then I thought of it all; then although it was morning, it was Saturday, so I went to another place and listened to the talk there, then the next morning when it was morning, I kept going until I came down inside, then I went to stop in the middle there.

2. Antecedent₁:CorrS Antecedent₂:JuxS

ire pire / hon yuung si enanga i nangi
take go yam plant striking you.will.put this you.will.go

pire kara agr molo gal enangwo bani ime yalkina
going all women rubbish burning they.will.put at below men.and

alkina ereho yagr hon man singere agr me yanangwo
women.and together men yam hole you.strike women taro they.will.plant

Antecedent₃:NSpQS

hanere / ena ari wiyol homena ya ni terala
you.see all.right men tribe food planting you I.shall.give

Antecedent₄:JuxS

di sina unangworai / ni hon enanga tani
saying inside they.will.certainly.come you yams you.will.put one

tani yare mena unanga irai habi giranga kiria
 one plant outside you.will.come that bananas you.will.cut gather

Consequence:JuxS

olere / te homena bulanga agr hulu gale
 you.effect and food you.will.harvest women stones heat

kenania
 you.will.cook

Take it and go. Take the yams that you will have put aside and go.
 The women will clear up. The men and women together - you men
 dig holes for yams while the women plant taro - as well as this
 the clan will certainly come to plant food for you; so only plant
 the yams, then come away, cut some bananas, and harvest some food
 while your women will heat stones and cook it.

3. Antecedent₁:CorrS

Antecedent₂:JuxS

ya molo nimin yamia dire / malgi momga momga momga
 nothing I.was rain it.falls I.thought home I.was I.was I.was

hamen i wai tangwo gini i wai tangwo gini i ena omena
 heaven this good light time this good light time this so my.eyes

han holo holo olemgina hamen wai tare dimia hanerewe /
 looking side side I.effected.and heaven good light it.was I.saw.focus

Antecedent₃:JuxS

Antecedent₄:SpQS

ooo wai tangwi dimingul pire / hau nugu ta
 oh good light forest I.go animal kangaroo one

sinenamgarawa hahoba ta sinaminio hauhoi ta
 I.will.certainly.kill bird one I.will.kill cassowary one

sinaminio kun biing ta sinenaminio direwe /
 I.will.kill pig wild one I.will.kill I.thought.focus

Consequence:CorrS

heba wure kenomgi
 sweet.potato dug cooked.eat

I was doing nothing thinking that it was raining, remaining at
 home. When it became fine, the time it was fine I looked with my
 eyes from side to side and saw that it was fine; then I said to
 myself, "Yes, it's fine. I shall go to the forest and I shall
 certainly kill a tree kangaroo. I shall kill a bird. I shall
 kill a cassowary. I shall kill a wild pig." So I dug, and cooked
 and ate some sweet potato.

4. Antecedent₁:clause

Antecedent₂:clause

ena aldimani irai kul pirere / kun yong irai irere /
 all.right old.lady that fear knew pig intestines those took

Antecedent₃:clause

Antecedent₄:clause

ere Simini nir urere / yong i olere / ere ongure /
 having Simini water came intestines these effected having went

Antecedent₅: clause

hamen hama si pangwo
 heaven black strike it.rested

All right, the old woman being afraid, took the intestines of the pig in question and went to the Simini river where she washed the intestines. While she was returning the sky became darkened.

5.3.6 Juxtaposed Sentence

The Juxtaposed Sentence is multibased consisting of two or more bases. This sentence is in fact a series of sentences loosely joined by an overall intonation pattern. Many of the deep grammar encodings of specific sentence types may be encoded in this looser type of sentence.

Array

Slot	+Position ₁	+Marker	+Position ₂	+Marker	+Position _n
Filler	clause CorrS CircS AntiS EmpS JuxS	{-wo}	clause CorrS CircS AntiS EmpS ConS JuxS	{-wo}	clause CorrS CircS AntiS EmpS
Hypotheticality	P	⊃	Q		
Focus	Pa	^	Qba		
Succession	Pa	^	Qa	^	Na
Overlap	<u>P</u>	^	<u>Q</u>	^	<u>N</u>
Contrast	Pa	^	P"b		
Coordination	Pa	^	Qb		
Indirect Q	cP	^	Q		
Efficient Cause	\bar{P}	^	$\bar{P} \supset Q$		
	P	^	$P \supset Q$		
Contra-factuality	$P_{\beta} \wedge [P_{\beta} \supset Q_{\beta}]$	^	$[P \supset Q]$		

Limitation Rules:

None

Further Features:

The Juxtaposed Sentences are simply a series of sentences each with an independent verb showing subject, aspect, and mood, united into a single sentence rhythm unit by an overall intonation pattern. The focus marker *-we* is optional on Base₁. *-na* marker of immediate sequence, and *-we* emphatic/focus marker are optional on any position except the last, *te* and shows coordination. Marker {-wo} marks perfect aspect indicative mode. The morphophonemic shapes are *-ga* and *-wo*. However, the final vowel may change if *-we emphasis* occurs, or the filler is an Emphatic Sentence.

Examples:

Hypotheticality:

1. Position₁:SS Position₂:SS Position₃:SS
 nimin sinangwo / te ari dinangwo / er irai wai weni
 rain it.will.strike and sun it.will.shine tree that good very
 bonangwi
 it.will.grow
 If it rains and the sun shines, that tree will grow very well.

Succession:

2. Position₁:SS Position₂:CorrS
 ya panangwo / homena yuan sire unangwo /
 nothing it.will.rest food digging.stick strike they.will.come
 Position₃:SS
 mena gonamio
 hunger they.will.die.(vocative)
 It is so that when they come and plant the food they will be hungry.

Overlap:

3. Position₁:CorrS Position₂:SS
 hawire yangwo / imgi
 flutter it.falls I.took
 When it fell fluttering I got it.
4. Position₁:CorrS
 hahoba holo wa i pi pi ole yu hamga /
 bird around walking this going going effected thus I.see
 Position₂:SS Position₃:SS
 kun biing ungwo / hamgi
 pig wild it.comes I.see
 While I wander around looking for birds I see a wild pig.

Contrast:

5. Position₁:SS Position₂:SS
 ena ni ha dingi / si gubu diminia
all.right you word you.say striking cut I.say
You may be talking, but I'll interrupt.
6. Position₁:SS Position₂:SS
 te Simengwo ta tenanga / Simengwo ta tekinia
also Simengwo some you.will.give Simengwo some you.did.not.give
You should have given some to Simengwo, but you didn't.

Frustrated Sequence:

7. Position₁:NSpQS Position₂:EmpS
 si ke nenamna di dimga / na tekingarawe
strike cook I.will.eat say I.said me you.did.not.give.that
I said I would kill-cook eat it, but you did not give it to me.

Coordination:

8. Position₁:SS Position₂:SS
 i na nomga / don kengwo...
this I I.eat savoury it.cooked
I eat it and it was savoury.

Reporting:

9. Position₁:SS Position₂:SS
 awi du dungwo / ni para do
dog stupid it.says you also say
Say that he was stupid.

Efficient Cause:

10. Position₁:SS Position₂:ConS
 awi gongwo / homena nekungwo pangwi
dog it.died food it.did.not.eat it.rests
The dog died because it could not eat.
11. Position₁:SS Position₂:SS
 Awala di na tongwo / na pimgi
Awala say me he.gave I heard
Awala told me so I knew.

Contrafactual:

12. Position₁:JuxS
 Mau Oirima namba na momga ali i pire Bare awi
Mau Oinima he.will.go I I.am inside this knowing Barry dog
 kungworai du dungwo Awala si ke no ditomua dinangwo /
he.begat stupid it.said Awala strike cook eat he.told he.will.say

Position₂:SS

na pinamgi

I I.will.know

However, if Mau had come to me at Oinima and when he told me that Barry's dog went mad, so he told Awala to kill and eat it, I would have known.

CHAPTER 6

6. PARAGRAPHS

6.0 PARAGRAPH IDENTIFICATION

Paragraphs are indicated in the Yui language by specific onsets. A discourse is divided up into paragraphs by these onsets and the occurrence of sentence final intonation followed by a long pause. The onset of a new paragraph is marked in a number of different ways:

- (a) The final independent predicate of the previous paragraph is repeated in a different independent form as a portmanteau setting of the new paragraph.
- (b) The final independent predicate of the previous paragraph is repeated but transformed into a continuation sentence as a portmanteau setting of the new paragraph.
- (c) A new topic is introduced with an optional focus marker *-we it is so* attached to it as an enclitic.
- (d) An introductory tagmeme occurs signalling a new paragraph, e.g. *te and ah* (usually repeated three times) or *ena all right*.

A bidimensional array setting out the slots and fillers begins each description. This is followed by a list of features distinguishing the various paragraph types from each other. Finally a list of examples is given.

Any linkage within a paragraph is shown by underlining.

6.1 PARAGRAPH TYPES

6.1.1 Narrative Paragraph

Array			
+Setting	+Build-up ₁	+Build-up ⁿ	+Eventuation
SS	JuxS	JuxS	JuxS
QS	CorrS	CorrS	CorrS
EmpS	SeqS	SeqS	SeqS
	CircS		

Features:

1. Setting, when it occurs, is portmanteau within the build-up or eventuation (if no build-up occurs).
2. Only the eventuation is obligatory - i.e., only one sentence, usually a sequence sentence, may constitute this paragraph type.
3. Sentences in this paragraph type are linked by recapitulation. The final verb of the previous sentence is repeated in a dependent form and optional additional information may be added to complete the linkage. This additional information is usually in the form of *ol to effect* or *mol to be, animate*.
4. Chronological sequence is strictly followed with the same actors throughout the entire paragraph.
5. Sequence sentences predominate in this paragraph type.
6. The Setting is often a repetition of the final predicate of the previous paragraph in an independent verb form.

Examples:

1. From *A Trip to Karimu* by Nime Hanba

Setting: Simple Sentence

ali eminia
inside I.put
I put it inside.

Build-up₁: Circumstantial Sentence

kwi kwi di mol mol mol heba irawe tominia
whistle whistle saying being being being sweet.potato that I.gave
nongwi
it.ate

*In view of the fact that I kept calling (whistling) to it and giving
it sweet potato it began to eat.*

Build-up₂: Sequence Sentence

ne ne olewe ena ne mol mol mol
eating eating it.effected all.right eating being being being
ole yuri ha pimbawe yuri ha pungwo aang
it.effected civilised talk it.knew.but civilised talk it.knew mother
ha pungworai pisole na ha dimga i pirere
talk it.knew.that it.abandoned my talk I.said this it.knew
heba tomgi nere mebin dambawe ena u
sweet.potato I.gave it.eat tame it.became.but all.right fence
gire olimge
push.aside I.effected

*It began to eat, however while it was eating it unexpectedly became
used to human talk, it became used to human talk and forgot its
mother's voice and listened to my voice and it ate the sweet potato
and it unexpectedly became tame, so I pulled out the fence.*

Eventuation: Sequence Sentence

u gire olere degireme irai sapol are manali
fence push I.effected worm those shovel I.held underneath
 gula diminia degirime ali mongwoirawe ne ne
turnover I.effected worms inside they.were.those eating eating
 ne olewe bir momiawe irai ere naminua dimgi
eating it.effected big it.was that having I.shall.go I.said
I pulled out the fence - worms - I took a shovel and turned over the
soil and it kept eating the worms that were there and so became big,
at that time I decided to go.

2. From *Hunting* by Bomahau BabaBuild-up₁: Correlated Sentence

Sugul ala ime pire hole amgi
bow inside below going carrying I.hold
I go inside and get my bow.

Build-up₂: Correlated Sentence

a irena ena eri i mo omgi
hold take all.right ridge this up I.go
I take it with me and go up along the ridge.

Eventuation: Sequence Sentence

mo mo dimingul yuwo pirewe oo ke ke ke olena
up up forest above I.go house build build build I.effect.and
 ala i pai molewe ginangworai sugul hol a irena
inside this rest I.am.focus it.will.close bow carry hold I.take.and
 maini i wamgi
outside this I.walk.around
I go up to the forest above, build a house and rest inside it. When
it is night I take my bow and walk outside.

3. From *Our Good and Bad Ancestors* by Mau BomahauBuild-up₁: Sequence Sentence

ena aldimani irai kul pirere kun yong irai irere ere
all.right old.lady that fear felt pig intestines those took having
 Simini nir urere yong i olere ere ongure hamen
Simini river came intestines took effected having went heaven
 hama si pangwo
black strike it.rested
All right, the old lady, being afraid, took the intestines of the
pig in question and went to Simini River where she washed the
intestines. While she was returning the sky became darkened.

Build-up₂: Sequence Sentence

si pangure aldimani irai ere hol bangi ongwogul i
striking it.rested old.lady that having path along she.went.at this
 hulu bolani bol bol ala pire bli si ongwo
stone shin struck struck inside went fast strike she.went
As it became dark, that old woman coming along the road struck her
shin against a stone wounding it, so she hurried inside.

Eventuation: Correlated Sentence

ere ala pire hangure yal irai hau ire ere ongwo pangwi
having inside went she.saw male that pork take having he.went it.rests
When she went inside she saw that the man had taken the pork and gone.

6.1.2 Graphic Paragraph

Array

+Introduction	+Portrayal ₁	+Portrayal ⁿ	+Ending
SS	CorrS JuxS CircS AntiS	as for Portrayal ₁	SS

Features:

1. The introduction and ending are similar in that they both include the verb *han to look, see*. The ending may occur portmanteau within the final portrayal.
2. Portrayal is a spatial description.
3. No repetition of predicate linkage occurs between tagmemes.
4. This paragraph type frequently occurs as part of a digression in an Autobiographical Discourse.

Example:

From *A Trip to Karimui* by Nime Hanba

Introduction: Simple Sentence

gal ala i hane!
coat inside this look
Look inside this coat!

Portrayal: Circumstantial Sentence with portmanteau Ending

gal bir iwe ol ire dimingul ominia hol pai dimba
coat big it.is.so effect take forest I.went way side it.is.but
 pisolewe hol pai holiwe ali emgi hane!
I.left.that way side there inside I.put you.look
This is the big coat I wore to the forest. I didn't put it on this
side, I put it in this side - look!

6.1.3 Collateral Paragraph

Array		
+Base ₁	+Base ₂	+Base ⁿ
SS	SS	SS
SCompS	SCompS	SCompS
JuxS	JuxS	JuxS
CorrS	CorrS	CorrS
CircS	CircS	CircS
SpQS	SpQS	SpQS
	EmpS	EmpS

Features:

1. Verbs occurring in all bases are the same or synonyms.
2. Lexical items are similar in each base.
3. Each sentence is parallel to the other sentences in the paragraph with very little change of lexical items.
4. Sentences are relatively short with no predicate linkage between tagmemes.
5. A setting optionally occurs as portmanteau in base₁.

Examples:

1. From *The Time for Planting* by Bomahau Baba.

Base₁: Juxtaposed Sentence

Honmolohaling giremua dungwi ya momgi
 Honmolohaling month they.say nothing I.am
 I do nothing during Honmolohaling month.

Base₂: Juxtaposed Sentence

Mol giremua dungwi ya momgi
 Mol month they.say nothing I.am
 I do nothing during Mol month.

Base₃: Juxtaposed Sentence

Gwiraba giremua dungwi ya momgi
 Gwiraba month they.say nothing I.am
 I do nothing during Gwiraba month.

Base₄: Juxtaposed Sentence

Kerimakebeng giremua dungwi ya momgi
 Kerimakebeng month they.say nothing I.am
 I do nothing during Kerimakebeng month.

Base₅: Juxtaposed Sentence

Kerimabir giremua dungwiwe ya momgi
 Kerimabir month they.say.focus nothing I.am
 I do nothing during Kerimabir month.

2. From *A Trip to Karimui* by Nime HanbaBase₁: Simple Comparative Sentence

eri holo holo Oinima hongwotaliwe yu hongwi
 ridge side side Oinima it.grows.the.same.as thus it.grows
On one side the ridge was like Oinima.

Base₂: Simple Comparative Sentence

hol pai Abai Todingikwal ya Yola ya hongwotaliwe yu
 side other Abai Todingikwal and Yola and it.grows.the.same.as thus
 hongwi
 it.grows
On the other side it was like Abai, Todingikwal, and Yola.

3. From *A Description of the Aiyura Valley* by Mau Bomahau

Setting (portmanteau): Simple Sentence

oo kepangwiwe...
 house they.built.and.rest.focus
Concerning their houses...

Base₁: Emphatic Sentence

eri holbani hol ya ongwo ongwo ongwo ya yolbi
 ridge one.side way down it.goes it.goes it.goes down below
 ongwoyala
 it.goes.it.is.down
The ridge opposite goes on down out of sight.

Base₂: Emphatic Sentence

eri holbani hol ya ongwo ongwo ongwo ya yolbi
 ridge one.side way down it.goes it.goes it.goes down below
 ongwoyala
 it.goes.it.is.down
The other ridge goes on down out of sight.

6.1.4 Proposition Paragraph

Array

+Statement	+Converse	+Comment ⁿ
SS	SS	SS
CorrS	CorrS	CorrS
JuxS	JuxS	JuxS
SeqS		PropP
		CircS

Features:

1. The converse adds further information to the statement by stating one or another of its limitations.
2. The comment either reaffirms the statement or adds further restrictions by way of comment to the converse.

3. The final predicate of the converse is always the negation of the final predicate of the statement or is a negation of another predicate showing the inverse to the statement.

4. No repetition of predicate linkage occurs between tagmemes.

Examples:

1. From *Hunting* by Bomahau Baba

Statement: Juxtaposed Sentence

er minibani iwe ginangwo moni wa nongwi
tree top.at it.is.so it.will.close always climb eats
Every night it moves about high in the trees eating.

Converse: Juxtaposed Sentence

tangwo wa nekima
it.lights climb it.does.not.eat
During the day it does not move about eating.

Comment: Simple Sentence

ala ul pangwi
inside sleep it.rests
It sleeps inside.

2. From *Advice to Sons* by Bomahau Baba

Statement: Simple Sentence

yu ditomgi
thus I.tell
I advise them this way.

Converse: Simple Sentence

ha ta ditekimna
word one I.do.not.tell
I don't tell them anything else.

Comment: Proposition Paragraph

ha tani i ditomgi
word one this I.tell.them
I just say one word.

Converse: Simple Sentence

ha miki miki ditekimna
word many many I.do.not.tell
I don't tell them many things.

3. From *The Time for Planting* by Bomahau Baba

Statement: Juxtaposed Sentence

girmigi mongwi i girmigi mongwi
children they.are those children they.are
They are really merely children.

Converse: Correlated Sentence

ari umia di hane yu kwi olkungwi
sun it.comes say look thus watch they.do.not.effect
They do not bother to note the sun's rising.

Comment: Circumstantial Sentence

gogo kraungi dungwo momia gogo mongwi
heedless ears.stopped they.say as.they.are heedless they.are
Since they have no sense they live heedlessly.

4. From *Our Good and Bad Ancestors* by Mau Bomahau

Statement: Juxtaposed Sentence

nir giri holo holo dungwo i na kwianamoya wina
water offspring side side it.is those I my.ancestors husband
 girina gongwo para weni eiwa
children they.died all truly I.put
In these riverlets I have buried my ancestors, parents, my husband,
and my children.

Converse: Simple Sentence

Simini nir tani weni ta eikiwa
Simini river alone truly one I.did.not.put
It was only in the Simini river that I did not bury them.

6.1.5 Development Paragraph

Array		
+Statement	+Extension ₁	+Extension ⁿ
SS	SS	(As with Extension ₁)
CorrS	CorrS	
JuxS	JuxS	
EmpS	AltS	
SpQS	CircS	
AltS	AntiS	
CircS	ConS	
ConS	SeqS	
SeqS		
NSpQS		

Features:

1. All parts in this paragraph type are manifested by relatively brief sentences with no repetition of predicate linkage between tagmemes.
2. The same lexical items of the statement are repeated or referred to in the extension.
3. This paragraph type is frequently embedded in other paragraph types.
4. A portmanteau setting optionally occurs in the statement.

Deep Grammar:

Many different deep structures encode into this one surface structure. These include contrast, reason, paraphrase, amplification, coupling, and realisation.

Examples:

1. From *Hunting* by Bomahau Baba

Statement: Juxtaposed Sentence

te bol ire ere mena ongiwe kraing mongwo omia
and struck take having away they.go unnatural it.is it.went

dire pisolemingi
I.thought I.left.it.alone

However, if it (pig) charges around I know it is acting unnaturally,
so I leave it alone.

Extension: Antithetical Sentence

doling i ali naminba kun biing momia haugu sire
follow this inside I.will.go.but pig wild as.it.is charge it.strikes
unangworai na si nenamia direwe hanuning solemingi
it.will.come me strike as.it.will.eat I.know look.let I.left

I would follow him but I know that because he is a wild pig he will
charge to kill me, so I leave him alone.

2. From *Hunting* by Bomahau Baba

Statement: Juxtaposed Sentence

na timiya momgiwe timiya momgi nimin yangwiwe ya gogo momgi
I here I.was here I.was rain it.falls nothing inactive I.was
Here I was, it was raining so I did nothing.

Extension: Juxtaposed Sentence

hamen nimin yangwo haung i hamen dimingul i hamen nimin
heaven rain it.falls time this heaven forest this heaven rain
yamia dire ya momgi
it.falls saying nothing I.was

It was the time of rain, I thought that as it was raining in the
forest I wouldn't do anything.

3. From *Description of the Aiyura Valley* by Mau Bomahau

Statement: Juxtaposed Sentence

ere hol maulu i di ongwo ongwo ongwo sina ala
also path forehead this say it.goes it.goes it.goes centre inside
hobi "ime omua" dungwi
those down it.goes they.said

This road also goes on and on, those that live in there say, "It goes
on down."

Extension: Circumstantial Sentence

ari sitori yu dungwo piminia
 people story thus they.say so.I.heard
The people talk about it, so I've heard it.

6.1.6 Dialogue Paragraph

Array		
+Speech ₁	+Speech ₂	+Speech _n
SpQ CorrS	SpQ CorrS	SpQ CorrS

Features:

1. A dialogue paragraph occurs when two or more people's conversation is quoted as an episode in a Biographical Discourse.
2. Optionally each speech unit is closed by the quote formula with *di to say* (e.g. *dungwo he/she said*).
3. The quote occurring in each speech unit may include an embedded paragraph.
4. The quote formula occurring in a speech is optionally repeated as the first clause of the following speech unit.

Examples:

1. From *The Story of Salt* by Gamai Guradi

Speech₁: Correlated Sentence (with recursive Speech Quotation Sentence)

ening ta i mole "mongwimewa" dungwo
 brother one this was they.definitely.are.down.there he.said
One of those brothers said, "They are definitely down there."

Speech₂: Speech Quotation Sentence

"molkimua" dungwo
 they.are.not he.said
"They are not," he said.

Speech₃: Speech Quotation Sentence

"mongwimewa" dungwo
 they.are.definitely.down.there he.said
"They are definitely down there," he said.

Speech₄: Speech Quotation Sentence

"molkungwoyawa" dungwo
 they.are.definitely.not.down.there he.said
"They are definitely not down there", he said.

2. From *Our Good and Bad Ancestors* by Mau BomahauSpeech₁: Speech Quotation Sentence (quote is a Proposition Paragraph)

"nir giri holo holo dungwo i na kwianamoya wina
 water offspring side side it.is this I my.ancestors my.husband
 girina gongwo para weni eiwa Simini nir tani weni ta
 my.children they.died all truly we.put Simini river one truly one
 eikiwa" dungwo
 I.did.not.put she.said

*"In these riverlets I have buried my ancestors, parents, husband, and
 children. Only in the Simini River I did not bury them," she said.*

Speech₂: Speech Quotation Sentence

"ni kun yong i mibi Simini nir olo" ditongwo
 you pig intestines take above Simini river effect he.told
*"Take the pig's intestines to Simini River upstream and wash them,"
 he told her.*

Speech₃: Correlated Sentence (with recursive Speech Quotation Sentence)

aldimani irai molere "na aldimani molia ana kebena kun
 old.lady that was I old.lady as.I.am arms legs strength
 paikimia hol nalga paikimua" dungwo
 does.not.rest.so path I.shall.go it.does.not.rest she.said
*The old woman said, "As I am an old woman my arms and legs are feeble,
 so I am not able to go."*

3. From *Our Good and Bad Ancestors* by Mau BomahauSpeech₁: Correlated Sentence (with recursive Quotation Sentence)

yal irai molere "yong don kengworawe"
 male that was intestines savoury they.cook.really
That fellow said, "The intestines are really savoury."

Speech₂: Speech Quotation Sentence

"ni muru nenano" dungwo
 you all will.you.eat she.said
"Will you eat the lot?" she said.

6.1.7 Exhortation Paragraph

Array		
+Introduction	+Exhortation ₁	+Exhortation ⁿ
JuxS	SS	as with Exhortation ₁
CorrS	CorrS	
CircS	JuxS	
AntiS	SeqS	
SeqS		
DevP		
PropP		
CollP		

Features:

1. The introduction is usually a warm-up before any commands are issued. It is a very real attempt at cajoling the audience and getting it onside. Any exhortations without this initial introduction are frowned upon as being anti-cultural. Often the reason for the proceedings are stated in the introduction. The use of rhetorical questions in this tagmeme is common. Frequently the introduction is portmanteau within the exhortation.
2. The exhortations are usually in the jussive mode with an occasional use of the imperative. Both the indefinite number and plural are used. Sometimes a simple declarative mode is used in the irrealis tense and two instances of a concessive clause in the irrealis second person have been noted. Whatever is used, the idea of a command is meant by the speaker.
3. No predicate linkage occurs between tagmemes.

Examples:

1. From *Election Advice* by Awala Tuul

Introduction: Development Paragraph

Statement: Circumstantial Sentence

kaunsel sinangwo ha dinangwo bihainim ol
 councillor they.will.effect word he.will.say obey effect
 namia
 as.they.will.go

The councillor is elected, he will speak and so people will obey.

Extension: Circumstantial Sentence

komiti ha dinangwo bihainim ol namia
 committee word he.will.say obey effect as.they.will.go
Since the committee man will say it they will obey it.

Exhortation: Simple Sentence

i pisola
this leave
Forget this!

2. From A Councillor's Maiden Speech by Toba Bro

Introduction: Correlated Sentence

sinali i ni ari ganba ari monga ya mole i
inside this you people ground people you. are here they. are this
 misin momue
Lutheran they. are
Amongst you are some people who are Lutheran.

Exhortation: Sequence Sentence

honagi ta pangwi misin ni nin ha pirera, nir
work one it. rests Lutheran you yourselves words you. hear water
 bigi singa ari pi honagi olo
splash you. struck people go work effect
You, who have heard their words and been baptised (by them), go and
do the work that they have!

3. From Election Advice by Awala Tuul

Introduction: Juxtaposed Sentence

omaga ta manbi yal ta Keri yal sungwo u mongwo yal i
now one ground male one Keri male they. vote come he. is male this
 ta yu sala di pinanga yal i han pa di
one thus I. shall. vote say you. will. think male this see arrive say
 mole kenba dingi na ta yamoro i tibi olaminia
be today you. say I one without. care take reveal I. shall. effect
Now here is one of the fellows elected from Keri, if you desire to
vote for one like him then you have arrived at a decision so I
shall speak for you.

Exhortation₁: Simple Sentence

ta Simini nir iyo!
one Simini river select
Select one from Simini River!

Exhortation₂: Juxtaposed Sentence

ta ya Wemin gama mongwo i ta iyo!
one Mr Wemin clan he. is this one select
Select one from Mr Wemin's clan!

4. From *A Councillor's Maiden Speech* by Toba Bro

Introduction: Collateral Paragraph

Base₁: Alternative Sentence

homaulumbir-we homaulumbir hara hol i ni nin maga
the.big.road-focus the.big-road car path this you yourself mark
 inanga-mo?
you.will.take-or

*Now about the big road, the big road for cars, need you only worry
 about your own section?*

Base₂: Alternative Sentence

te banta i ganba ta moreyare dinangwo-mo
also another.place this ground one rise.and.fall it.will.be-or

*If at one place the ground is uneven or (something else is wrong
 with it).*

Base₃: Alternative Sentence (with recursive Juxtaposed Sentence)

te hara wi yuwo ta tenangwo ali holbani moyuwo pi
also car come up nothing it.will.give inside side up.above go

yaime wi dire hara wil pi pasime onangwo-mo?
down.below come say car wheel going stuck it.will.effect-or

*If the car wheels get bogged after the car has gone or before it gets
 to us or?*

Exhortation: Simple Conditional Sentence

onangwo hai pa!
it.will.effect immediately go
If this happens go immediately!

5. From *Wedding Oratory* by Goro Ba

Introduction: Simple Sentence

yali naibe nin ali i umia
they knives themselves inside taking came
They brought their own knives with them.

Exhortation₁: Juxtaposed Sentence

pul dinangwo ke mala ole to!
sharpen they.will.be cook near effect give
If there are knives sharpen and put them here!

Exhortation₂: Juxtaposed Sentence

aulung bananga i mala ole to!
leave you.will.pull these near effect give
If you have pulled leaves put them here!

Exhortation₃: Juxtaposed Sentence

er sulanga i mala ole to!
tree you.will.chop these near effect give
If you have firewood put it here!

CHAPTER 7

7. DISCOURSE

7.0 Discourse genre in Salt-Yui are not defined as such because of their size. In all the genre described, examples range from a single sentence to numerous sentences (72 in a Biographical and 140 in a Hortatory Discourse - excluding embedded sentences). Digressions from the main topic of the discourse do occur in a number of discourse genre. A note on digressions has been included under the relevant genre. Six contrastive discourse genre occur in Salt-Yui: Autobiographical, Biographical, Descriptive, Explanatory, Procedural, and Hortatory. This chapter is only an outline of these six genre.

7.1 DISCOURSE TYPES

7.1.1 Autobiographical Discourse

Array							
+Title	+Aperture	+Episode ₁	+Episode ⁿ	+Climax	+Post-Climax ⁿ	+Conclusion	+Finis
Sentence	Sentence	Sentence NarP CollP DevP PropP	(same as for Episode ₁)	Sentence NarP	(same as for Episode ₁)	Sentence DevP	Sentence clause fragment

Notes:

1. Aperture includes location and dramatis personae with optional background material such as a time element: *long ago* etc.
2. Episodes are simply events related in order and provide the plot of the Narrative.
3. Climax includes the phonological feature of increased tempo, voice quality exhibiting tension, i.e. rising voice, or at the other extreme an audible whisper, and a whole series of non-verbal gestures.

4. Post-Climax are simply further episodes following the climax as an anti-climax.
5. The Conclusion is a reference to the audience and may, in some way, call the audience to witness the truth of the story.
6. Finis always contains the word *para that is all*. Other items included may be *para dimgi I have said enough* etc.

Features:

1. This discourse is told in the chronological order of events.
2. Digressions regularly occur and are usually Descriptive Discourses included within the main plot.
3. With the exception of Digressions:
 - (a) Irrealis tense occurs throughout except in Juxtaposed Sentences in which a relationship may be shown in the realis tense.
 - (b) The discourse is in the first person.
 - (c) Perfect aspect and declarative mode occurs on all paragraph final verbs.

Example:

A Trip to Karimui by Nime Hanba of Oinima Village (age 50 years)

Aperture

NarP:SeqS

Karamu namna dimga iwe / Gamai bolo pi Omholai
Karimui I.will.go I.said it.is.so Gamai together going Omkolai
 pirere / balusa bani moni tobo erewe / ere omgi
we.went plane at money cost we.put having I.went
I decided to go to Karimui so together with Gamai we went to Omkolai,
paid the plane fare and went.

Episode₁:NarP

Build-up₁:SeqS

ere omga omga omga / Karamu manbi sirewe / u
and so.we.went we.went we.went Karamui ground we.struck come
 mantimi pai molewe / hamen tangworawe / manbi holiwe
ground.there rest we.were heaven it.light.it.is.so ground path
 pi momga pi momga pi momga / hamen girungwiwe / i pi
go we.were go we.were go we.were heaven it.closes this go
 banta pamgi
another.place we.slept
We kept going until we landed at Karimui. The next morning we kept
going along the path until evening when we slept at another place.

Build-up₂:SeqS

pai molewe / han monga monga / hamen tambawe / Saraba haung
 rest we.were see we.were we.were heaven it.lights.but Saturday time
 pi banta pai molewe / ena ha bani pir mol mol ole /
 go another.place rest we.were so word at hear be be effect
 emgi ala ul parere / tanangworawe / ere omga / pi
 later inside sleep we.rest it.will.light.it.is.so having we.went go
 momga pi momga pi momga pi momga / ala hol i ime pi
 we.were go we.were go we.were go we.were inside path this below go
 molewe /...
 we.were

While we rested we kept waking. Even though it was daylight, as it
 was Saturday we went to another place and while there we listened to
 the talk and later slept there. The next morning we left and kept
 going until we began to go down (into the valley)...

Digression:

Descriptive Discourse:

Setting:SS

nir nir i hane
 water water this consider
 You know about rivers.

Description₁:DevP

Statement:SeqS

wara bir u ongiwe / nir nera ya aa ime pi molo /
 water big come it.goes water river down down below go it.was
 ti ali mo ungwi
 again inside up it.came
 It was a big river, wound away and then turned back up towards (us).

Extension:DevP

Statement:SeqS

ali mo ongwo ongwo / Taliba hul ali mo pire / Karamu
 inside up it.went it.went Taliba mountain inside up it.went Karumui
 i hoibi yuwo ol mole / hoibi holia i holia ol
 this side above effect it.was side backwards this backwards effect
 mole / ali mo Taliba hul pi molo / mibi ali perau di
 it.was inside above Taliba mountain go it.was above inside turn say
 ala hol i ime pi molo / ti ali wi ime ongwo
 inside way this below go it.was again inside come below it.went
 It turned up and kept going towards Taliba mountain. Karimui was on
 the top side and then as you looked back it went down on the other
 side up to Taliba mountain and then it turned down out of sight.

Extension:SS

hamen holo holo i yu hol mo yuwo omiawe...
heaven side side this thus path up above as.it.went.focus
On each side the mountains rose up thus...

Eventuation:SS

ena na pi sinali momgi
all.right we go into we.went
All right we went in there.

Episode₂: Descriptive Discourse (embedded)Description₁:CollPBase₁:CompS

eri holo holo Oinima hongwo taliwe / yu hongwi
ridge side side Oinima it.grew the.same.as thus it.grew
The ridge on one side was like Oinima.

Base₂:CompS

hol pai Abai Todingi Kwal ya Yola ya hongwo taliwe / yu
side side Abai Todingi Kwal and Yola and it.grows the.same.as thus
hongwi
it.grows

The ridge on the other side was like Abai, Todingi, Kwal, and Yola.

Base₃:CompS

Gomri dungwo taliwe Gomri dungwo tali / ena Gamai pi
Gomri it.is the.same.as Gomri it.is the.same.as all.right Gamai go
ali ke pangwi
inside he.lived.

Gamai lived in a place like Gomri.

Episode₃:NarP

Eventuation:SeqS

kepamia ena ke pangwo malgi i pire / pai mole / ena
his.house all.right his.house yard this went rest were all.right
pai mol mol mol ole / tanangwo i mole / tanangwo
rest be be be effect it.will.lighten this were it.will.lighten
i mole / tanangwo irawe dimingul omgi
this were it.will.lighten that.it.is.so forest we.went
We went to where he lived and remained there. We stayed one day,
another day, and the next we went to the jungle.

Climax:DevP

Statement:AntiS

dimingul omga omga ena hauhoi irawe aang irai
forest we.went we.went all.right cassowary there.was mother that
giring auli irewe mantimarawe giring emgi emia aang irawe
baby pull take at.that.place baby later put mother there.was

mantimarawe goi goi umbawe / ena Gamai bolowe di irai
at.that.place rocking it.came.but all.right Gamai together axe that
 a molo puna sibiliawe, bolki molo aang turai 'boong'
hold be rush we.two.struck struck.not it.was mother that boong
 dungwo ire daang ime ongwi
said take steep down it.went

*There was this cassowary leading it's child. The mother came first
 with the child following. The mother came with head down and rocking,
 but together with Gamai I ran at her with an axe, she wasn't hit,
 she said "boong" and rushed down the slope.*

Extension:Ant1S

giring nawe wa dala di omba / kule i simgi
baby that search I.will.effect say it.went.but hug take I.struck
The baby attempted to follow her but I grabbed her.

Eventuation:Ant1S

giring inawe kwi dungwo i pire aang gala dungwi di ire
baby that whistle it.said this hear mother call it.said say take
 umbawe / Gamai timi ol mole er turai tau simiawe
came.back.but Gamai there effect was tree those some he.struck
 sinatu kene bol ire hang sungwo i bol ire ongwi
ruffled.her.feathers snorted it.struck this charge take it.ran
*The baby called to its mother who hearing it came back, but Gamai was
 there and he threw pieces of wood at it and she disappeared among
 the trees.*

Post-Climax

Episode₁:NarP

Build-up:SeqS

omia / giring kara kulu molewe / debeng debeng holo holo irawe han
it.went baby all hug were legs legs side side those rope
 kara a i sire / si si ole molewe /...
all hold take strike strike strike effect were
As she had gone we held the baby tightly, tied both its legs...

Digression: Descriptive Discourse

Setting:SS

gal ala i hane
coat inside this look
See this coat.

Description:NarP

Build-up:Ant1S

gal bir iwe ol ire dimingul ominia hol pai dimba /
coat big this effect take forest I.went one side it.was.but
 pisolewe hol pai holiwe ali emgi hane
I.leave one side there inside I.put look
*This big coat I wore to the jungle, I could have used this side but
 I put it in this other side, see!*

Build-up₂:SeqS

hauhoi i debing han si mole ali e molewe / yu
cassowary this legs rope strike be inside put we.were thus
 kule ire umga umga u malgi u molewe / malgi urerewe /
hug take we.came we.came come home come we.were home we.came
 Tobu wa dungwo pamgi
Tobu find be we.slept
I tied the cassowary's legs, put it inside (the coat), held it close,
and kept coming until I came home. We came home to rest at Tobu.

Eventuation:SeqS

Tobu wa dungwo alina Gamai kepamia pare / u malgi ure / u
Tobu it was in.there Gamai lived slept came home came fence
 bai bai bai olo molowe / hulu oo ke pamga
sharpen sharpen sharpen effected were stone house built I.rest
 manala irai u bai bai olo molo / manali emgi
underneath that fence sharpen sharpen effect be underneath I.put
Tobu, where Gamai lived, we rested (slept) and then I sharpened some
fence posts and under the house I made an enclosure and put it
(cassowary) inside.

Episode₂:NarPBuild-up₁:CircS

ali eminia / kwi kwi di mol mol mol ole heba
inside I.put whistle whistle say be be be effected sweet.potato
 irawe tominia / nongwi
those as.I.gave it.eat
Since I put it inside I kept whistling to it and giving it sweet
potato, it ate it.

Build-up₂:SeqS

ne ne olewe / ena ne mol mol mol ole yuri ha
eat eat effected and.then eat be be be effecting human talk
 pimabwe, yuri ha pungwo aang ha pungwo irai pisole /
it.hears.but human talk it.knew mother talk it.knew that it.left
 na ha dimga i pirere / heba tomga i nere / mebin
I talk I.said this it.heard sweet.potato I.gave this it.eat tame
 dambawe / ena u gire olimge
it.was.but all.right fence pull.out I.effect
It was eating, it learnt human talk but it forgot it's mother's voice,
then it recognised my voice, it ate the sweet potato I gave it, it
became tame so I pulled out the fence.

Eventuation:SeqS

u gire olere / degirime irai sapol are / manali gula
fence pull effect worms those shovel held underneath turn
 diminia degerime ali mongwo irawe ne ne ne olewe /
I effected.so worms inside were those eat eat eat it effected

bir momiawe / irai ere naminua dimgi
big it.became.so that having I.shall.go I.said

I pulled out the fence - worms - I took a shovel and turned over the soil and it kept eating the worms there and so became big, at that time I decided to go.

Episode₃:NarP

Build-up₁:SeqS

ere naminua dimga / u momga momga u Karamu parewe /
having I.shall.go I.said come I.was I.was come Karimui I.rested

Karamu oo kepamga ali pai molo / ena balusa baniya
Karimui house build.rest inside rest I.was all.right plane at.there

unamia di han mole moni yu ere momgi
as.it.would.come say look I.was fare thus having I.was

I travelled until I came to Karimui where I rested, I stayed inside a house at Karimui waiting for the plane which I expected to come and I had the fare with me.

Eventuation:SeqS

yu ere mole / han momga / umbawe gawaling irawe gawaling
thus having I.was look I.was it.came.but cage it.is.so cage

girai yu ol ol ol olo molo / hauhoi kumga
that thus effect effect effect effecting I.was cassowary I.bred

irawe pisi ali olimgi
that throw inside I.effected

I was thus, waiting, it came but I was making a large bamboo cage that you know of, I shoved my cassowary inside.

Episode₄:NarP

Build-up₁:AntiS

pisi ali yu oliminia pi sina ali mombawe, /
shove inside thus since.I.effected go centre inside it.was.but

haya hona irai kara pera di emgi
quickly opening that all bars say I.put

I shoved it inside and although it was inside I quickly blocked off the opening.

Build-up₂:SeqS

pera di molo / ena kine irewe / ire ere umgi
bars say I.was all.right shouldering take take having I.came

Having blocked it off I came carrying it on my shoulders.

Eventuation:SeqS

u balusa ali pi molowe / balusa ali umga umga / Omholai
come plane inside go I.was plane inside I.came I.came Omkolai

i manbi olimbawe / kine ire ere ya umgi
this ground it.effected.but shouldering taking having nothing I.came

I came in the plane and came and came and it landed at Omkolai but I came carrying it.

Conclusion:JuxS

ire uminga / ala ya u bare kuminga / mongwo / hane
 take I.came inside nothing fence sharpen I.begat it.is seeing
 ungarai
 you.have.come
 I came, I bred it inside a fence, you have come and seen it.

7.1.2 Biographical Discourse

Array

Slot	+Aperture	+Episode ₁	±Episode ⁿ	+Climax	+Conclusion	±Finis
Filler	sentence	sentence NarP DialP CollP DevP	(As with Ep ₁)	(As with Ep ₁)	sentence DevP	sentence clause fragment

Notes:

1. Aperture includes title, time and location elements, and dramatis personae.
2. Episodes relate events either in succession or one episode may overlap with a previous episode.
3. Climax includes increased tension and surprise shown by voice quality, however this is not as pronounced as in Autobiographical Discourse.
4. Conclusion relates the narrative to contemporary culture.
5. Finis is usually manifested by the word *para that is all*.

Features:

1. The Biographical Discourse is in chronological order with episodes following each other in time sequence or showing overlap.
2. The realis tense occurs throughout.
3. The perfect aspect occurs throughout on paragraph final verbs.
4. The indicative mode is predominant on final verbs. This is especially so when the speaker is showing no personal involvement in the story. Whenever the speaker becomes more involved in the story he switches to the declarative mode and occasionally the use of the assertive mode. A full analysis of this switch in emotional involvement has not been made by the author at this stage.
5. The events are related in third person with the exception of those in the conclusion where the first person occurs.
6. Frequently Dialogue Paragraphs occur as exponents of one or more of the episodes.

After he found they weren't there his friend (on the other side) said
"They are down there."

Speech₃:SS
 "molkimua" dungwo
they.aren't he.said
"They are not," he said.

Speech₁:SS
 "mongwoimewa" dungwo
they.are.down.there he.said
"They definitely are down there," he said.

Speech₃:SS
 "molkungwoyawa" dungwo
they.definitely.are.not he.said
"They definitely are not," he said.

Speech₄:NarP
 Build-up:CorS
 eni ta i ti pi hoibi yuwo pire eni ta i ti
brother one this back go other.side up went brother one this back
 ure hangwo
came saw
The other fellow went back over to the other side and the other one
came and looked.

Eventuation:DialP
 Speech₁:SS
 "molkimua" dungwo
they.aren't he.said
"They are not there," he said.

Episode₂:NarP

Eventuation:SeqS
 yu dunguro pir molere / ti u tima irai hamba ari
thus he.said thinking he.was back came there that he.saw.but sun
 i de de de olo nigi de pire timarai ure
this burn burn burn effect evil consume thinking there.that come
 hamba nirai yu yamia, yu wale e olere /
look.but water.that thus as.it.fell.down thus outspread put effect
 kul yu a oulu dire wale ere / aulu hole ne
grass thus hold aside say outspread put leaves catch eat
 pimba bengwi
he.sensed.but it.was.salty

When he said this (the other fellow) thought about it, however he came
again and looked around but it was then that the sun was scorching
and so he was upset. He had looked all over but just there a water-
fall fell down. He pulled out the weeds and pushed aside the reeds;
he took a leaf and tasted the water, but it was salty.

Climax:DevP

Statement:SeqS

bemia aya di pire nerere / ginangwo pi ala yuwo pire
salty wow say he.thought eat it.will.close go inside above went
 nir ta yu yangwo bengwo nere wia dire ul
water one thus it.fell it.was.salty eat I.come he.thought sleep
 yuwo pamba / ginangwo i eni bol tongwo
up he.rested.but it.will.close this dream fight gave
As it was salty he thought "wow!" then at night he went inside up
there; he thought about the salty waterfall that he had tasted and
then he went to sleep up there, but he had a dream.

Extension₁: Hortatory Discourse

Argument:NarP

Build-up:SeqS

kwia yal ure "ni ganba wurere pil kul bai pi ali maul
spirit male came you ground dig salt grass cut go inside hole
 wurere, yu maul wu wu olere / kul i bai pire ali
dig thus hole digging digging effect grass this cut go inside
 birang sire nir i holere / garu di ali olere / er
soak strike water this catch pour saying inside effect wood
 sule gale / de uligi enangwo i pi ala yuwo
cut burn consuming ash it.will.put this going inside above thus
 nir bol bol bol ole yu benangwo i ne
water splash splash splash effect thus it.will.taste this eating
 pirere / yu ole ne plrere / i pi kul bai
sense thus effect eating sense taking going grass cutting
 yurere / i pi ala ire eyo!
bring taking going inside take put

A spirit came and told him, "Dig a hole, then cut some salt grass.

After you have dug a big hole put the grass inside and get some water and pour it into the hole until the water and the grass are completely filling up the hole, then chop some wood and burn it. Take the ash remaining home above and soak it with water so that you will make it salty, then carry it up to your house and put it inside.

Eventuation:SeqS

erere / yu uligi wa nir bani erere yu er gang yu akamaul
put thus ash walk water at put thus tree skin thus around.hole
 bol mole ali erere bongere / benangwo ne piro"
striking was inside put you.strike it.will.taste eating sense
 dimia
so.he.said

Put it inside and take some and make a funnel with some bark, put it in this, pouring water in it and try it until it is savoury," so he said.

Extension₂:CircS

ne pimia duul kemia
eating sense tasty so.it.was
When they tasted it, it was savoury.

Extension₃: Hortatory Discourse

Argument:NarP

Eventuation:SeqS

"habi aulu bai urere / er gang kula sire wabo dire yu
banana leaf pluck come tree skin club strike flatten say thus
 galo" dimia
cook so.he.said

*"Bring some cut banana leaves, circle (the rock) with tree bark and
 light a fire (under it)," he said.*

Extension₄:JuxS

gangwo bengwona nongwi
they.cooked it.was.tasty they.eat
When the salt had been cooked, and became tasty then they ate it.

Finis:SS

para wai sungwi
all.right finish it.strikes
That's all.

7.1.3 Descriptive Discourse

Array

±Title	±Setting	±Description ₁	±Description ₂	±Description ⁿ	±Finis
JuxS	SS	sentence NarP CollP GraphicP PropP DevP	sentence NarP DevP GraphicP PropP	sentence NarP DevP	sentence clause fragment

Notes:

1. Title is always manifested by an embedded juxtaposed sentence and may be in second person as an interest catching device.
2. Setting is usually a simple sentence calling attention to the description.
3. Description is similar to an episode in a Narrative Discourse except that each section is described in spatial orientation. The description moves from one point to the next until a new major topic is encountered. This topic ends the description and is then repeated as the focus of the next description.

4. Finis is similar to Finis in autobiographical and biographical discourses, although often an exhortation is added as in Procedural Discourse.

Features:

1. The descriptive discourse is in the realis tense.
2. There is distinctive use of the focus marker -we.
3. Sentences are noticeably shorter than in the Autobiographical Discourse and of more variety than in the Biographical Discourse.
4. The perfect aspect predominates on paragraph final verbs.
5. The declarative mode predominates on paragraph final verbs.
6. All persons are used.
7. Many references are made to the audience, i.e. digressions and comparisons are used to make the Descriptive Discourse more graphic.

Example:

Description of Ukarumpa by Mau Bomahau (age 30 years)

Description₁:DevP

Statement:JuxS (including title in first base)

Yalkiabo Masta Bare Ukarumpa wa mongwo hangiwē, / Ukarumpa
European Mr Barry Ukarumpa walk he.is I.have.seen Ukarumpa
wangwo / na a ire wa mongwo hangi oo migi ta dikungwe
he.walks me holds take walk he.is I.see house little one there.are.not
That which I have seen of the Europeans Mr Barry's house at Ukarumpa -
he took me to where he lives at Ukarumpa and I saw that there was
not one little house.

Extension:JuxS

oo bir weni dimia nir yare ge yuwo,ge ya
house big very as.there.are water flows twist up twist down
olungwo / hoibi hol banyawe yalhobi oo nin kara muru
it.effects on.side way at.there they house alone altogether all
ding are dungwe
group hold they.are
There were many large houses and there was a river flowing along,
twisting back and forth and on one side they build their own houses
all in a group (allowing no one else to build there).

Extension₂:EmpS

ni wa hankire gin taniga nangawe / pi oo i wa
you walk you.do.not.see time one you.go go house this look
ira si inangarai
confuse strike you.shall.take
Just suppose one day you go there without having seen it you would
really be uncertain about where his house is.

Extension₃:SeqS

oo bir dimia, yalkru i si ire si ire
house big it.is.so European these strike taking strike taking
 kepamia, / nulu i nir bina hol bani ke pai mo yu pirere /
they.reside river this water side way at build rest up thus going
 mo mibi hul yuwo pirere / hol bani ke pai ya ime pire
up above mountain up going way at build rest down below going
 dimia
it.is.so

*It is a big house and the Europeans build their houses close together
 in one group as far as the edge of the river and up and down the
 hills.*

Description₂:DevP

Statement:SS

te hoibi hol iwo / Aiyura wa dungwo balusa diming
so on.side.of way there Aiyura call it.says aeroplane flat.place
 hoibi hol iwo dimia
on.side.of way above as.it.is
Over on one side of the place is the Aiyura airstrip.

Extension:SS

kampani oo bir ta holi dimia
business house big one there it.is.so
Here there is a large business enterprise.

Extension:SS

dungwo holi balusi ya pangwo
it.is there aeroplanes down it.rests
It is here that the aeroplanes land.

Description₃:NarPBuild-up₁:SeqS

te hara a nekungwo gini irawe / balusi ya Aiyura pare /
so car hold do.not.eat time that aeroplane down Aiyura resting
 te hara na i ungwo ya ure ure omga dimba, / omga irai hara
and car us take come down come come we.go it.is.but now that car
 a nongure / malgi Oirima ya momga meri kara gi
hold it.eats home Oirima nothing I.am the.same.as car closed
 di ya omga omga omga / oo ke pangwo malgi iwe, / pa
full down we.go we.go we.go house residence home this arrive
 dire / ena hamen girungwo weni hamen pudungwo haung hamen
say now heaven is.closed truly heaven is.sloping time heaven
 ponpan bengwo timiwe / ya malgi pa dimgi
evening it.begins there down home arrive we.do
*When he didn't own a car we used to land in the plane at Aiyura and
 then they bring us over by car, but at the moment he owns a car, so
 in the same fashion that we leave Oirima with a fully loaded car we
 keep travelling and arrive at the house, now it's night when the
 heaven slopes, when the sky is darkened, that is when we arrive.*

Build-up₂:SeqS

pa dire heba ke nenamin mo dire / omga hamen girungwi
arrive doing sweet.potato cook I.eat or saying I.go heaven is.closed
On arrival I have been thinking will I be able to prepare, cook, and
eat sweet potato or not. Thinking thus we go on until night time.

Extension:SeqS

hamen girungure ul parere / ena tanangwiwe / ere honagi ole
heaven is.closed sleep I.rest now it.is.light having work effect
 ole ominia
effect I.effect
I sleep that night and then during the day I work.

Description₄:CollPBase₁:EmpS

oo ke pangwo iwe eri holbani hol ya ongwo ongwo ongwo ya
house residence this ridge one.side way down it.goes goes goes down
 yolbi ongwo / yala
below it.goes there
Where they live - a ridge runs along one side.

Base₂:EmpS

te eri holbani hol ya ongwo ongwo ongwo ya yolibi ongwo / yala
so ridge one.side way down goes goes goes down below goes there
Another ridge runs along the other side.

Base₃:CircS

te baning yayo, kul paula gul ya yu dire dimiawe, ke pangwi
so plain at grass kikuya at down thus is it.is they.reside
In the valley between, where there is nothing but grass, this is
where he lives.

Description₅:DevP

Statement:AntiS

ke pangwo na homa wamga irawe, hara a nekungwo haung hamen
residence I before I.lived that car hold do.not.eat time heaven
 haya yuwo ware ware omga irawe oo tani taniga dungwo hamga
ago above walk walk I.go that house one one it.is I.saw
 dimba, / omaga i Yalkru yayo, gai gonangi
say.but now this European wow shame you.will.die
Where he lives, years ago I lived there long ago before he owned a
car, I lived, then there were only a few houses, but now wow, you
would be shocked.

Extension₁:CircS

oo ya si ire si ire dimiawe / ni wa i pi Yalkru
house down strike take strike take as.it.is you walk this go European
 ta ke pangwo oia di pire ta ke pangwo pire ira sinangarai
one residence I.go say think one residence go confused you.will.strike

Grouped closely together, so if you went to look for his house among them, you would wander around.

Extension₂:JuxS

gin ta pi hanango yo hane milni sigire gonangurai
time one go you.see vocative see liver dry it.will.die
When you did finally see it all your liver would dry up.

Description₆:DevP

Statement:JuxS

ena Kainantu di hol ban hol iro olimio, / te Kainantu dungwo
now Kainantu be way at way there it.effects and Kainantu it.is
 holi hol maulu bir Lae wa mongwo hangi / Kainantu malgi pirere /
there way road big Lae walk it.is you.see Kainantu home going
 hol maulu sigi di wiime ongwo i Kainantu omio, / te ta
way road straight down away it.goes this Kainantu it.goes and one
 hol bani ya ungwiwe / u nulu yame nir bir ta kin
way at down it.comes.this come river down water big one bridge
 egere ungwo hanga i u Ukarumpa ungwo hol maulu
crosses it.comes you.see this comes Ukarumpa it.comes way road
 dimia
so.it.is

Now Kainantu is over the other side of the ridge in that valley. You know the highway to Lae - well, go to Kainantu, the road going straight on is the Kainantu road, and the one that turns off goes down to the river, crosses a bridge, and this is the road to Ukarumpa.

Extension:JuxS

gin ta ala hobi wai nanga gin i irawe / hol nibil
time one inside those good you.go time this that way show
 dintominia nomane si piro
I.tell.you mind strike listen
Should you folk go some time, I have explained it to you, so remember.

Finis:JuxS

para / yagaling monga hobi han diminia
all young.men you.are fellows talk I.say
You adults and you young fellows I have told.

7.1.4 Explanatory Discourse

Array

+Title	+Explanation ₁	+Explanation ⁿ	+Alternate Explanation	+Finis
sentence	sentence NarP CollP DevP PropP	sentence NarP	sentence NarP	sentence clause fragment

Notes:

1. Explanation is similar to Procedure, Episode, and Description of other discourse genre.
2. Alternate Explanation occurs when there is the possibility of the events or steps not going ahead as planned and then this tagmeme is used to explain either what happens or what is done.
3. Finis is manifested by *para that is all* etc.

Features:

1. The Explanatory Discourse follows an order either of events similar to Biographical, Autobiographical, and Descriptive Discourse, or steps similar to Procedural Discourse.
2. Realis tense predominates.
3. The imperfect aspect and indicative mode predominate.
4. The discourse is in the first person.

Example:

Courting the Girls by Goro Ba of Oinima Village (age 45 years)

Title:EmpS

ena na ama ha holo wamgawe
all.right we girl talk collecting we.walk.about.it.is.so
Now about us courting the girls.

Explanation₁:DevP

Statement:SeqS

na ama ha holo wamga / kun si ke nomga / bulung
we girl talk collecting we.walk pig strike cook we.eat bladder
 si si si olere, / kun dirang bire bire
striking striking striking effect pig claw threading threading
 olere / ana bani waminua
effect my.arm at we.wear
When we court the girls we prepare and eat a pig. We rub its bladder
over us and we thread its claws around our arms.

Extension:SeqS

ana minibani ol olere / bon kili poli simole /
my.arm extremity.at effecting effect chain.of.cane striking.it.is
 bon kemani bole / kili poli simga bani irai mere hol ire
woven band make chain.of.cane strike at that knot tie take
 pire / bani holulu di molo / ana
go at tie.around say be my.hand
 gobeng tai waminua
valley.between.elbow.and.muscle one we.wear
At our wrists we fasten chains of cane rings. We also wear woven
bands, knotted to which are these chains of cane rings which we wear
in the dip between the elbow and the muscle.

Explanation₂:DevP

Statement:SeqS

te ana digi si na tongwo anegore i u molo
 also my.arm band strike me they.gave yellow.arm.band take come be
 digi si si olo halime bai molo / ganba si ere i
 band strike strike effect plat.band cut be ground strike put take
 pi molo digi si molo / ane mulu mulu ole / na tongwo
 go was armband striking was armband many many make me give
 ana bangi waminua
 arm places I.wear

*The arm bands that we have been given - they bring the yellow cane
 and make these arm bands, they cut plaited bands, colour with earth,
 make arm bands, they make lots of these arm bands, give them to us
 and we wear them on our arms.*

Explanation₃:DevP

Statement:SeqS

tee bina bani iwe, bina bani olmole bina yong i
 and head at it.is.so head at effecting.be my.head straighten this
 ol na tomia tomia / gin yuramani hongwo tani dungwo
 effect me they.give they.give mushroom name it.grows one it.is
 bani yuwo irai / yumil sire / tobu sire / dimolo /
 at above that type.of.bird strike bird strike saying.being
 eme irai dini kuri gege olo hakulu bolbe bani
 bird.feather that type.of.feather bending effect sap juice at
 simia ana kuana bani nile si pamiwa
 strike my.arm shoulder at spots strike it.rests

*And on our heads - on our heads we have our hair straightened so that
 it is like the top of a Yuramani mushroom. We fasten Yumil (feather),
 Tobu (feather), then the Dinikuri feathers are fastened so that they
 bounce about. We rub the pandanus fruit juice all over our arms.*

Extension₁:SeqP

Build-up:SS

bina bani yu bimiwa
 my.head at thus splash
 We splash it thus on our heads.

Eventuation:SeqS

yu bol pisolere nin maulu hari gal molo / maulu
 thus splash finish shell forehead hari thread be my.forehead
 ali hau pisole / hale weni kara digubu doliminia
 inside tie.around finish hale.feather truly really cut.off even
 gin duul weni hongwo tani dimiwa
 mushroom name truly it.grows one it.is

*When we have finished this, we thread Nin shells on our forehead. We
 cut off evenly the Hale feathers just like a Duul mushroom.*

Extension₂:JuxS

gumana bani hale ere na tongwo gumana hong simgi
my.nose at feather also me they.gave my.nose nostril I.strike
 ere waminua
also I.wear

At our noses the feathers given to us we put them through our nostrils, wearing them.

Extension₃:SS

gumana sina i ere toba going waminua
my.nose centre this also cockatoo crest I.wear
We wear a cockatoo crest in our noses.

Extension₄:CircS

nin guma deginme i pia soliminia dina bani dimi yamua
shell nose worm this let fall ribs at hang it.falls
We wore nin shells in our noses letting it fall down worm-like.

Extension₅:SS

manbi tabin dimia
ground rolls.along it.is
It hangs down to the ground.

Extension₆:NarP

Build-up:CircS

obo kuba si si olo hakulu bani siminia, pu pu di
tanket stick strike strike effect sap at I.strike go go say
 dimia piminua
it.does I.know
We pound obo plant rubbing it's juice in and wearing it.

Eventuation:CircS

pir pisolo / kun krau i oliminia du di dimi
think I.leave pig tail front this I.effect letting say it.fall.down
 imua
it.takes
We leave off this and put pigs' tails on our front skirts and let it hang down.

Extension₇:SeqS

krau bani ane mulu mulu olo pirere kebana bon
front.piece at yellow.grass weave weave effect wear my.leg cane
 pegingungwo homa ime gire i u molo / bon pegingungwo
bend before below pull.out take come am cane bend
 sina tomia kara u kebena boma dimiwa
strike they.give all come my.leg muscle it.is
Also on the skirt we wear woven bands and on my ankles we put cane bands, the cane bands given me we used to put on our ankles.

Extension₈:SeqS

wanbari gengwo bol bol olo / kebena bani waminua
leg.rings twisted make make effect my.leg at I.wear
We used to wear Wanbari rings on our legs.

Extension₉:SS

kebena nugung ali waminua
my.leg neck inside I.wear
We wore them in the neck of our legs.

Extension₁₀:SeqS

sin kral hama i gire na tomia / ane kul yauli yauli olere /
sin kral black this make me they.give band grass weave weave effect
 kun eung krau albe ime dimia
pig tail front.piece at.the.bottom below they.are
Some black decorations given to us, woven in grass bands were also
hanging down with the pigs' tails.

Extension₁₁:SS

i bolimbani yame de yaolo oliminua
this on.the.top down consume each.side I.effect
We wore them over the top hanging down.

Extension₁₂:NarP

Build-up:SS

hau eme "sin" mala bangi sina timigi obilga dominua
animal hair sin near by centre there a.little I.burn
We had little bits of animal hair around our waists.

Eventuation:CorrS

de pisolona / ama ha holo ala ominua
consume finish.and girl talk side inside I.do
When we finished putting (this hair) we went to sing to the girls.

Explanation₃:NarPBuild-up₁:CorrS

ominia ama irai kewa gale endo si gobine kumil ta wi
I.do girl those pit.put light fire put out boy one come
 dimua dungwi
they.say they.said
The girls lit some wild sugar cane, put out the fire and said, "Some
boys have come."

Build-up₂:AntIS

hoiri yaule ole kumil ta wi dimua, dire pi maini yuwo pire
door open effect boy one come they.say say go outside above go
 hamba / iro mominia kewa gali ongwo enda pima
they.see.but there I.am wild.sugar.cane alight they.make fire wave
 si ongwo irai akung si ire haya ere alawo
strike they.go that hold.carefully strike take quickly and inside

dimia endo i sigobine momia haya wai ominua
it.is fire this put.out they.are quickly inside.room I.go
They opened the door, said that some boys were coming, came outside
to look, but as we were above, they waved the burning wild sugar cane
about and holding it tightly they called (us) to come inside quickly.
Since they had put out the fire we went straight into the inner room.

Eventuation:SeqS

wal lre plre / irai er gldi ere ole / kul allba
inside.room that go that tree level put effect mat underneath
 all pir mo'o / dlir bolimbanl pir molo ena bani
inside feel is blanket on.top feel is all.right at
 panaminua / dimia ana holo i pia si iro
I.will.sleep they.say my.arm one.side this throw.out strike same.level
 ole er ali holo wiro omiwa
effect tree inside way stretch they.go
I went into the inner room, where there was a level length of timber
and she was on a mat, on top of a blanket, and since she said, "We
shall sleep here", I put out my arm along the wood.

Explanation₄:NarP

Build-up₁:DevP

Statement:SeqS

ena hon gebe omgi pi ire pai mole yali holo
all.right long ago I.did.this go take rest be they over.there
 pamia na holo paminia na ana pia si iro
they.sleep I over.there we.sleep my arm throw.away strike same.level
 olimgi yali nugu bani obilga kuli yame eminua
I.effect her neck at a.little hug towards I.put
In earlier days I did this, I went and remained there. She would
sleep on one side and I on the other, I would throw out my arm and
hug her neck a little.

Extension₁:SS

breng pengi holi obilga kuli yame eminua
her.head back.of there a.little hug towards I.put
I would hug the back of her head a little.

Extension₂:SS

pi guma kara diminua
go my.nose all we.say
I would go and we embrace.

Build-up:DevP

Statement:SeqS

guma dimolere sinamo endo gal dungwi endo gal bala ol
nose say.we.are early fire light it.says fire burn light effect
 dimia dire nan nan pai iro ominua
it.says know myself myself rest over we.are

We remained embracing then towards morning, the fire was rekindled.

We knew it lit everything up so we separated.

Extension:JuxS

endo gobirungwi u u guma diminua
fire it.dies come come nose we.say

When the fire died we came together embracing.

Eventuation:SeqS

dimole ere maini uminua
say.are also outside we.come

After we had embraced we went outside.

Explanation₅:DevP

Statement:SeqS

ere umgi aang heba bil bil ole awai ole me hon
and come mother sweet.potato wash wash effect good does taro yams

i bil bil ole awai ole na tomua
these wash wash effect good effect my she.gives

*I came outside and her mother gives me sweet potato, taro, and yams
that she has cooked in the fire.*

Extension₁:CorrS

nere haya ere uminua
eat quickly and I.came

I ate it and came (home).

Extension₂:CircS

guma dimga yali ama i moni u na homia moni
nose I.say those girls these always come to.me they.are.keen often

iminua
I.take

*Since those girls that embraced me came and claimed me, I often took
them.*

Extension₃:SeqS

nu si malgi olimgi olere ti pi hon mongwo i
send strike houseyard I.effect effecting again go new are these

umomia
came.they.are

I sent them home but they came back again.

Extension₄:JuxS

ya mongwo yali guma dikungwo yali ta ikimiwa
nothing they.are these noses they.do.not.give they one I.do.not.take

Those that didn't embrace I didn't take.

Extension₅:SeqS

irang aang i oli ongwo ongwo pimolo kun irai
 father mother these effecting effected effected go.be pig that
 si timi olere on anongwo ire nin anongwo ire i pi
 strike there effect shell they.own take shell they.own take take go
 bai yobilere ena ama i i tomiwa
 trade crowd.together all.right girl this take I.give

We went to where (the girl of Extension 3) parents lived taking with us cowrie shells, nin shells for trading and gave them to the girl.

Explanation₆:NarP

Build-up:SeqS

te guma dimga yali uratere miki miki i ole ole i
 also nose I.say those continually many many take effect effect take
 ole ole iminua
 effect effect I.take

The one whom I embraced we did a lot of this (giving) and I took her.

Eventuation:SCompS

imga mere para diminua
 I.take the.same.as all I.say
 I have told you how we took the girls.

Finis: clause fragment

para na ya Goro
 all I Mr Goro
 That is all I (am) Mr Goro.

7.1.5 Procedural Discourse

Array

+Title	+Aperture	+Procedure ₁	+Procedure ⁿ	+Alternate Procedure	+Conclusion	+Admonition
sentence	sentence	sentence NarP CollP DevP ExhP	sentence NarP CollP DevP ExhP	sentence NarP CollP DevP ExhP	sentence NarP PropP DevP ExhP	sentence ExhP PropP

Notes:

1. Aperture always includes time and may include an element similar to the title of other genre except it is only mentioned in passing, and is usually at the end of the aperture.
2. Procedure₁ usually has an Explanatory Discourse in the first person embedded in its exponent.
3. Procedureⁿ include steps of operation and are in the second person.

4. Alternative procedure usually states what will happen if the correct method is not followed, or what should be done if the correct procedure fails to accomplish the desired results.

5. Conclusion and Admonition are mutually exclusive. A conclusion includes an encouragement and what occurs in *Finis* in the other genre. An admonition gives the reason for the discourse.

Features:

1. Chronological order is followed.
2. Limitational aspect marker plus indicative mode occur with first and third person in the irrealis tense.
3. Jussive mode occurs with the second person.

Example:

Gardening by Gamai Guradi of Oinima Village (age 40 years)

Aperture: CircS

ena ari wai domia, / tal inanga haung mala omia,
all.right sun good it.burns what you.will.get time near as.it.goes
 sigir kara inamna do
work all I.will.get say
All right it is now fine, the time for what you want is now close,
let's clear a place for a garden.

Procedure₁: NarP

Eventuation: SeqS

inamga / tal i wai sinamgi sirena uling
we.will.get what this finish we.will.strike strike.and outskirts
 gaini dinangwo irai kara suli di pisole / u biraminia
around remaining those all gather effect leave fence prepare
We clear it and the uncleared parts that are left on the outskirts
we clear (all of them). Then we prepare fence posts.

Procedure₂: NarP

Build-up₁: CircS

u biramgi u birere haba ta gire enangwo i
fence prepared fence prepared moon one appears it.will.put this
 nimin haung gire enamia / u haya sinaminia
rain time appears it.will.put fence quickly we.shall.strike
Having prepared fence posts, then as the time of rain is almost here
we without delay build a fence.

Build-up₂: SeqS

sirerewe / haya ol yanaminia
strike.focus quickly effecting we.will.plant
Having finished the fence we immediately plant.

Build-up₃:SeqS

u simgere / mala nangworai / para gananio
 fence we.throw near it.shall.be all you.shall.light
 When the fence is almost complete you shall light a fire.

Eventuation:SeqS

galere ari denangwo meri para galpeu di ingere /
 having.lit sun it.will.shine the.same.as all refuse effect you.get
 dere wai dinangwo / kungi homena kara yanaminia
 burn good it.will.burn different food all we.shall.plant
 Having lit it, like the sun shines it will burn the rubbish. When it
 burns well we then plant all the food.

Procedure₃:NarP

Eventuation:SeqS

ena homena yananga / hon si engarai / i pire
 all.right food you.will.plant yam striking you.put take go
 mong i han kun ole bole ya ime pire, / yal ta
 return this look carefully effect fight down below go male one
 mong holo dimia yal ta mong holo dimia, / han kun ole
 return side it.is male one return side it.is look carefully effect
 bolere / bol kun onangi olere a du dlre
 struke striking carefully you.will.effect effecting hold line say
 ogolo bolena / slna l guu enangi yal ta
 completely strike.and centre this divider you.will.put male one
 guu e ya ime nangwo ni guu ere dire / e bil
 divider putting down below it.will.go you divider put say scale
 sire han kun ole yayo!
 strike look carefully effect plant

All right when you have planted the food, the yam that you have put
 aside bring and carefully mark out the dividers right down (the
 garden). On one side the garden belongs to one fellow, on one side
 it belongs to another. See that the divider is straight. When you
 have put in the markers check that they are in line. When you have
 divided each side into lots on one side of the markers the lots go
 down, you do this also. Scale them out and wisely plant!

Procedure₄:ExhPExhortation₁:AntiS (with portmanteau introduction)

te yal ta bol i u yal ta yanangwo ben denangwo
 also male one strike this come male one will.plant bent it.will.consume
 bonanba / kura bongwo maing dimia bonania
 you.have.struck.but fight they.fight foundation it.is so.you.will.fight
 hano!
 see

Also when another fellow comes and plants you will have marked it
 crooked but then there are grounds for a fight. You see you will
 fight!

Exhortation₂:SS

han kun weni olo!
look carefully very you.effect
Be very careful in doing it!

Procedure₅:DevP

Statement:ExhP

Exhortation₁:SS

hon hon yung yagir hon yung ime ayo!
yam yam plants men yam plants down hold
The yams that (you brought) there take up!

Exhortation₂:SS

yuwan bire bayo!
digging.stick strike sharpen
Make a sharpened stick!

Extension₁:SeqS

ire pire / hon yung si enanga inangi pire kara
take go yam plants strike you.will.put you.will.take go all
 agir molo gal enangwo bani ime / yalkina alkina
woman rubbish burn put at below males.and females.and
 ereho yalgir hon man singere algir me yanangwo
together.with men yams hole you.strike women taro will.plant
 hanere / ena ari wi yol homena ya ni terala di
you.see all.right human foreigners food plant you I.will.give say
 sina unangworai / ni hon enanga tani tani yare mena
centre they.will.come you yams you.will.put one one plant outside
 unanga irai habi giranga kiria olere / te homena
you.will.come that banana you.will.cut scrape effect also food
 bulanga agir hulu gale kenania
you.will.gather woman stone heat you.will.cook

Take it and the yam that you put aside bring. The women will clean up and burn the rubbish. The men and women together - the men plant the yams - the women will plant the taro you will see. As well as these other clans will certainly come and plant some food for you. Only plant the yams separately and come out of the garden. Cut some bananas and scrape them. Also prepare some other food then, you women will heat the stones and cook it.

Extension₂:SeqS

bo habi barere ongere ari homena yare unangwo
sugar.cane banana cut you.do people food plant they.will.come
 i nere panamia
these eat it.rests

Cut some sugar cane and bananas. It is the fashion that those who brought the food for planting should eat.

Procedure₆:ExhP

Introduction:CircS

ya panangwo homena yuwan sire unangwo
planting it.will.rest food digging.stick strike they.will.come
 mena gonamio
inside they.will.die

It rests thus because after planting the food they will be hungry!

Exhortation₁:SS

han kun ole keyo!
look carefully effect cook
Be sure to cook it!

Exhortation₂:CorrS

tengere nenangure tangwo nangarai gaini ole
you.give they.will.eat it.lights you.will.go unplanted.parts effect
 erewa!
come

And so that they may eat, leave the unplanted parts of the garden and tell them to come!

Procedure₇:DevP

Statement:SeqS

tangwo nangarai / kuba aba yung yarere / te
it.brightens you.will.go pitpit.shoots cabbage plants plant and
 uling gaini dinangwo omil hoda dinangwo emgi si uli
unplanted parts they.will.be bean hoda they.will.be later strike leave
 holi dinania
side you.will.do

In the morning go and plant the kwala and aba in the unplanted parts that are left. Any hoda bean that you have, later you can plant these.

Extension:ConS

para ya wai sinanga pamia
all planting finished you.will.strike it.rests
Then it is that your planting will be finished.

Procedure₈:ExhPExhortation₁:SeqS

ena agir tal yanangwo me hon yanangwo bani
all.right women what they.will.plant taro yam they.will.plant at
 ime aidolere, / bo habi yung i pire aulung u
below leave sugar.cane banana plants these go leaves come
 wairamia tani tani ya ire pire / agir hon yanangwo bani
entwine one one plant take go women yams they.will.plant at
 bo yakio!
sugar.cane do.not.plant

All right where the women have planted leave alone, where the taro and the yams are planted, leave alone. Take the sugar cane and bananas, the leaves will grow together so plant them separately, do not plant sugar cane where the women have planted yams!

Exhortation₂:CorrS

bo nin ya malgi ire / yayo!
sugar.cane yourself plant houseyard take plant
Take sugar cane and plant it yourself in your houseyard!

Exhortation₃:JuxS

bina uling gaini ta dinangwo timi / yayo!
beside uncleared left one it.will.be there plant
Plant where the ground has been left unprepared!

Exhortation₄:SeqS

habi yanangarai aulung nir hol sire namia tani tani
bananas you.will.plant leaves water draw strike it.will.go one one
e i pire / ala ala ime awama dire / tani tani yayo!
put take go inside inside below entwine say one one plant
The leaves of the bananas will keep the ground moist, therefore spread them out so that their leaves grow over together, therefore plant them spread out.

Exhortation₅:PropP

Statement:SeqS

ya enanba agir homena bulangwo irai aulu
plant you.will.put.but women food they.will.gather that leaves
barere / tere habi aulung i barere / homena ke nenamia
cut give banana leaves those cut food cook they.will.eat
Although you will plant, the women will gather food, cut leaves, and banana leaves and cook the food and eat.

Converse:SS

ya ke nekinamia
nothing cook they.will.not.eat
They will not have to cook and eat in vain.

Exhortation₆:SeqS

pirere / para yu tani tani yare bo yare dire mongere /
knowing all thus one one plant sugar.cane plant say you.wait
agir homena yanangwo pi simua di dinangwoirai /
women food they.will.plant bud it.has.struck saying they.will.say
pire bili i bolere / bili inagi dongwo dimia kumil
hearing stick this strike stick difficult it.consumes it.is youth
gir ari monangi para kiri di pire / haya bol wai
boys men you.will.be all together say go quickly fight finish
sire yote enangarai homena u wai nangwo nenania
strike shoots you.will.put food come good it.will.go so.you.will.eat

As you know this, plant them separately. Plant sugar cane and then wait. When they tell you that the crop has struck then take sharpened sticks and place them. It's hard work, so men and boys should all go together and the job will be done quickly. You will wind the vines around the sticks and the food will grow well and you will eat it.

Conclusion:SeqS

bili bol eikinangarai, homena u nigi denangwo man timi
stick fight if.you.do.not.put food come bad it.will.be earth there
 dinangwo u kun ta honangwo agir i molere /
it.will.be come harvest one it.will.not.grow women those be
 yagir i homena bili bolkinga irai nin do
men those food stick if.you.did.not.strike those yourself do.it
 dinga tal dimua dini tenangwo nigi denamia hanere /
you.say what it.is say.you they.shall.give bad it.will.be seeing
 han kun ole bonanba homena yangwo bule ke
look carefully effect you.will.strike.but food plant gather cook
 nenamio!
eat

If you do not place the sticks the food will grow badly, it grows on the ground and will not bear fruit. The women will tell you men that you did not place the sticks and so you yourselves are to blame. This will be bad. Knowing this, be sure to place the sticks and the food that is planted will be gathered, cooked, and eaten!

Admonition:CircS

gir mongi din tominia / ogolo piro!
children you.are say.you I.give.so completely listen
I am telling you because you are youngsters, so believe it!

7.1.6 Hortatory Discourse

Array

+Title	+Introduction	+Argument ₁	+Argument ₂	+Argument ⁿ	+Point	+Finis
sentence	sentence	sentence NarP CollP PropP ExhP	sentence NarP CollP PropP ExhP	sentence NarP CollP PropP ExhP	sentence NarP CollP PropP ExhP	sentence clause fragment

Notes:

1. Introduction is a cajoling element winning the attention and the confidence of the audience. It is usually in the third person.
2. Argument includes a topic and may include a series of rhetorical questions motivating the audience to think, and a command.

3. Point may include a summary with a more emphatic command or a sort of clinching of the argument with a masterly statement of the consequences of disobedience.
4. Finis is similar to that in all the other genre.

Features:

1. No set order of sequence is followed in the discourse and there are frequent repetitions, cajoling, and commands.
2. Both tenses are used throughout.
3. All modes are used; however the imperative mode predominates, and the jussive and hortatory modes are also frequently used.
4. Both first indefinite and second person are used. Second person occurs with the hortatory, jussive, and imperative modes. First person occurs with the other modes.
5. Rhetorical questions occur in this genre.

Example:

A Council Meeting by Toba Bro of Oinima Village (age 34 years)

Title:SS

mitin obilga pinaminia
meeting short we.shall.hear
We shall have a short meeting.

Introduction:NegS

mitin obilga pinamgi mitin nin gauna
meeting short we.shall.hear meeting ourselves my.skin
 mapangwo ha mitin i taman
it.will.be.fainting idea meeting this no
We will have a meeting which is not just my ideas.

Argument₁:ExhP

Introduction:AltS

homaulumbirwe homaulumbir hara holi ni nin maga
about.the.big.road the.big.road cars for you yourselves mark
 inanga mo / ta banta i ganba ta moreyare
you.will.take or also another.place this the.ground one up.and.down
 dinangwo mo, / te hara wiyuwo ya tenangwo ali holbani
it.will.be or and cars go.up down they.will.give inside one.side
 moyuwo pi yaime wi dire hara wil pi pasime onangwo mo
up.above go down.below come say car wheel go stuck it.will.effect or
About the road, the road for cars, on your section or (someone else's)
or where the road rises and falls or (at another place) or if the
car wheels get stuck on the soft soil on the down side of the road
or (somewhere else)?

Exhortation₁:JuxS

onangwo hai pa
if.this.happens quickly go
If this happens go immediately.

Exhortation₂:SeqS

hananga ala i yagir sapol ananga agir sapol
if.you.see.it inside here you.men shovel you.grab women shoven
 angere / pi hara hol taniweni i kura ta hoi enia
you.grab go car way one.only this fight one way you.put
When you see it you men take a shovel and you women take a shovel and
all go to the one place where the trouble is.

Exhortation₃:JuxS

haung miki taman Mande haung taniweni i ere u hara hoi
time plenty no Monday time one.only this also come car way
 nanga / kura bir ta hol eng hara hoi dimia tani i nomani
you.will.go fight big one way you.put car way it.is one this mind
 si piro!
strike you.think
It is not a lot of time. It is only that you are to go on Mondays.
This is the big problem, it is the road for cars, so remember this
one thing!

Exhortation₄:NSpQS

te / i na iga banirai wai dima yal ta ingwo
as.well.as this I I.take at.that good it.is male one he.takes
 banirai nigi doma / di hankio!
at.that bad consumes say do.not.think
As well as this, don't think my section is all right, it's the other
fellow's that is no good!

Exhortation₅:SeqS

yal ta ingwo bani ker bir ya monangwo hanangi
man one he.takes at landslide big nothing he.will.be you.will.see
 ari yolbi yammo mibi yammo ta monangi para pi
men below it.falls.or upstream it.falls.or one you.will.be all go
 bume olere / duno olere / yu onanga pamiwa
sweep effect clear effect thus you.will.do it.rests
You shall see a big landslide on another fellow's section. Someone
from downstream or someone from upstream. If you are there, go and
sweep it and clear it, thus it rests what you are to do.

Argument₂:ExhP

Introduction:SeqS

te kinbol i hangere ta guru dinangwo i / komiti
also bridge this if.you.see one broken it.will.be this committee
 ya mongwo i ta pire hanere / irai guru dimua yu dini
nothing he.is this one go see that broken it.is thus say.to.you

tenangwo pinangi / yal taniga nin kinbol kemile
he.will.give you.will.listen male one himself bridge overseer
 monangwo yali nin onama di hankinanga pamia
he.will.be he himself he.will.do say you.do.not.think it.rests
You see, this bridge when it is broken then the committee officer
goes and sees it and tells you you must not think that the fellow
who looks after it has to fix it himself.

Exhortation₁:JuxS

para pi bume ole bani ol olere / onanba
all go sweep effect at effecting effect you.will.effect.but
 yakiabo wiriyala tongwi / obilga molki miwa
European comes.past he.gives occasionally we.are.not
All of you are to sweep the road, but the European comes past all
the time and occasionally you are not there.

Exhortation₂:JuxS

wiriyala tongwi erakere wa monangwo bani momia
comes.past he.gives loudly walk he.will.be at as.he.is
He is always driving about, that's how he lives.

Point:DevP

Statement:JuxS

homaulumbir kina kinbol kina ni yalhobi kura hol enga nima
road.big also bridges also you men fight side you.put hard
 ongo para dimiwa
it.effects all it.is
The road and the bridges are where your main problems are, that's all.

Extension₁:NegS

haung miki taman
time a.lot no
A lot of time, no!

Extension₂:JuxS

kinbol han dimgi gwi ta dinangwo haung i / kenangwo
bridge look I.said broken one it.will.be time this he.will.build
 han diminio / te Mande haung taniweni i / Mande haung taniweni /
look I.said and Monday time only this Monday time only
 ina homaulumbir erakere molo!
this.and road.big always you.remain
I have told you about the broken bridges and the time for this work.
It's on Mondays only. On Mondays especially keep an eye on the road.

Finis:SS

ha nambawan mala Mande haung wa tani dintominia
word number.one near Monday time one one say.as.I.have.given
My first word was about Mondays.

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